

The Free Homestead.

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

VOL. 5. NO 32.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 230.

THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Three months..... 50
Six months..... 75
One Year..... 1 50
If not paid in advance, at the rate of 4 year, 2 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
1w 1m 6w 3m 6m 1yr
1 inch \$1 00 \$2 50 \$3 50 \$5 00 \$6 00 \$10 00
2 inch 1 50 4 00 5 00 6 00 7 00 11 00
3 inch 2 00 6 00 8 00 10 00 12 00 20 00
4 inch 2 50 7 00 10 00 13 00 15 00 25 00
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262 inch 131 50 265 00 268 00 271 00 274 00 1315 00
263 inch 132 00 266 00 269 00 272 00 275 00 1320 00
264 inch 132 50

The Free Homestead.

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

VOL. 5. NO 32.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 230.

THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Three months..... 50
Six months..... 75
One Year..... 1 50
If not paid in advance, at the rate of,
a year, 2 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
1w 1m 6w 3m 6m 1yr
1 inch \$1 00 \$2 50 \$3 50 \$5 00 \$6 00 \$10 00
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260 inch 130 50 263 00 267 00 528 00 1280 0

THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1868.

This paper has a larger circulation than any other paper in Faribault County, and is the only paper in the county, which is printed entirely at home.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,
ELYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.
For Vice President,
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

For Presidential Electors,
THOMAS G. JONES, of Anoka County,
W. G. RAMSEY, of Freeborn County,
P. T. BROWN, of Nicollet County,
OSCAR MALMROS, of Ramsey County.

Republican Congressional Convention.

The Republicans of the First Congressional District of Minnesota are requested to meet in Delegate Convention at OAKTON, St. Louis, Mo., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of JULY, 1868, at 1 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Representative in Congress for said District. The several counties comprising the District will be entitled to delegates as follows, viz:

Blue Earth.....	St. Cloud.....
Brown.....	St. James.....
Chippewa.....	St. Paul.....
Clear Lake.....	St. Peter.....
Goodhue.....	St. Vincent.....
Hennepin.....	Wadena.....
Island.....	Waseca.....
Le Sueur.....	Winona.....
Lincoln.....	Worthington.....
Martin.....	Yamaska.....
McLeod.....	Steele.....

The remaining counties in the District one each.

C. L. TAPPAN, Chairman.
A. C. DUNN,
O. P. WHITEHEAD,
E. W. DICK,
D. B. JOHNSON, Jr.,
W. B. STRAIT,
Congressional Com. First District.
Oakton, April 22, 1868.

IMPEACHMENT.

THE SENATE VOTES ON THE SECOND ARTICLE.

RESULT 35 TO 19, AS BEFORE.

Vote Taken on the Third Article with the Same Result.

THE COURT ADJOURNS SINE DIE.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Senator Williams, of Oregon, moved that the Senate proceed to vote on the second article. Agreed to at 1:30 p.m.

The vote on the second article was: Guilty, 35; not guilty, 19.

Senators Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Ross, Trumbull and Van Winkle, voted not guilty; all the rest as before.

The second article charges that the President, there then being no vacancy in the War Office, authorized General Thomas, in writing, to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, the Senate then being in session, and with intent to violate the Tenth article and the Constitution.

The vote on the third article was: Guilty, 35; not guilty, 19.

The third article is like the second, except that it alleges that the President appointed Thomas Secretary of War, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without authority of law, and with the intent to violate the Constitution.

The Court then adjourned sine die.

The Conspiracy to Bribe Senators.

We clip the following article on the cause of the failure of impeachment from the Press of Saturday.

The telegraph yesterday gave us an account of the arrest of Woolley for conspiracy, in refusing to answer what he had done with the \$25,000 which he received under circumstances which justify the suspicion that he used it to bribe one or more Senators.

On Thursday we gave an editorial summary of the evidence elicited from Thurloe Weed, showing the existence of a combination formed in his room at the Astor House, New York, to purchase the votes of Senators, of which this man Woolley was the most active agent. From the full text of the report, since come to hand, we gather further particulars.

After the Astor House conference of Woolley, Weed, Shook and Webster, for the purpose of connecting an effective bribery scheme,—Woolley and Webster, as we have said, went to Washington to see what could be done to carry out the programme agreed upon. Woolley opens parlor No. 6, at Willard's Hotel, and this room is frequented by Edmund Cooper, the President's late private secretary, and now first Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sheridan Shook, a New York revenue collector and lobbyist, Washington McLean, Copperhead editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer; S. S. Cox, E. D. Webster, a stool pigeon of Weed

and Seward; H. L. Hastings, and associate of Weed in his paper, General Hancock, Messrs. Evans and Groesbeck, of the President's counsel, Sam. Ward and several brokers, attorneys of whiskey rings, speculators and peddlars, and among them, Perry Fuller, an Indian contractor of Kansas, who, by the way, though the fact does not appear in the Manager's Report, was an intimate associate of Senator Ross, from that State, and the man whom Ross himself asserted, was trying to influence him to vote against impeachment. Such were the relations and associations formed by Woolley on coming to Washington with the corrupt purpose which he avowed at Weed's rooms at the Astor House of procuring the President's acquittal by bribery. He also had in view the corrupt settlement of whiskey seizures through the influence of the (acquitted) President. The telegrams which the agents at Washington interchanged with those at New York give evidence that they obtained, and used money for the purpose they had in view of bribing Senators. On the 6th of May two days after the Astor House conference Woolley telegraphs from Washington to Shook in New York:

My business is adjusted. Place ten to my credit with Gillis, Harney & Co., No. 24, Broad street. Answer.

We quote from the managers report:

That this telegram was not about an honest business transaction is sure, for the cypher and from the fact that Sheridan Shook denies any knowledge of what it means, although he admits that he received it from Woolley. Shook further denies that he placed any money to Woolley's credit at Gillis, Harney & Co.'s, as the telegram directed. Yet the committee find, from the testimony of Woolley himself, that \$10,000 were placed to his credit with that banking house in New York; against which he drew, and received the \$10,000, in the bills of \$1,000 each, from the First National Bank in this city, in a day or two after the telegram. As showing that this was done by Shook according to the telegram, we find that K. D. Webster, his associate, dispatched a telegram the same night from Willard's to Shook, saying:

"All right; your answer has been received."

Cotemporary with the procurement of this money to Woolley, we find the dispatches heretofore recited of the 7th of May, from Woolley to Weed, asking: "When will the Albany party be on hand for business?" is the same words which means "procuring votes for acquittal by purchase;" and so the same word, "business," Woolley uses when he telegraphs to Shook: "My business is adjusted; place ten to my credit."

On the 8th, Webster impatiently telegraphs to Weed to send Hastings, which he did, and Weed testifies that Hastings' errand was in relation to purchasing votes for the President's acquittal. The effect of Hastings' arrival is shown from the following telegram from Woolley:

May 11th—President's stock above par.

And again—
To D. W. Ives, N. B.—Impeachment gone higher than a kite.

But more money is needed, and on the next day Woolley telegraphs to Shook:

The fee should be paid; it may be absolutely necessary.

We quote from the Manager's report: On the same day Woolley drew \$5,000 on Gillis, Harney & Co., brought to the First National Bank of Washington, which was duly honored to Gillis, Harney & Co., in New York. It is not difficult to see who placed the money there for Woolley, or divine the purpose for which it was so placed. That this was not for an honest purpose is shown by the cypher, and Woolley declines to explain it in his testimony, although it refers to the five which must be had; and Shook denies that he knows what the telegram means, although he admits he received it. These sums of \$10,000, \$5,000 and the \$5,000 drawn on Cincinnati, and paid there for Woolley—the same 12th of May, as evidenced by the following telegram:

HAMILTON, Ohio, May 12.—To Woolley, from P. C. Church—I paid your draft. How is Andy? Got home this morning.

make the \$20,000 that Woolley wanted for his purpose, and the same he has refused to account for, or rather, has accounted for in four different ways, each of which accounts is false.

The committee proceeds to give some evidence which throws light on the vacillating course of Senator Henderson. On the 11th Henderson delivered an opinion against conviction. On the 12th it was generally rumored that Henderson would resign. On the same day Craig, by direction of Woolley, telegraphs to Shook at the Fifth Avenue:

Come on first train. Very important.

And lest that telegram might not find Shook, he telegraphs again on the same day:

You must come here and untangle a snarl between friends at once.

The committee say:

What "snarl" had happened between "friends?" Craig swears he does not know; Shook swears he does not know, and said, although he came in obedience to the telegram, he never inquired, or was told after he got here, what this important "snarl" was. Sheridan

Shook did come, but not until S. S. Cox had telegraphed, by direction of Woolley, to Thurloe Weed, but, as Cox swears, without knowledge of its import.

"If you can't come over, send Sheridan Shook—important."

This telegram Thurloe Weed testifies related to the subject of impeachment, as talked over in his room at the Astor House, and as he could not come, Shook did come by the morning train of the 15th. So the snarl, whatever it was, was about purchasing the votes of Senators.

Shook arrived on the night of the 15th. During the night the "snarl" he was expected to "untangle" vanished, for on the next day Woolley sends to Hastings this dispatch four hours before the vote in the Senate was taken or the best friends of the "seven" Republican Senators knew how they were going to vote. Hastings was at New York in Shook's office, and anxiously awaited the result of the machinations of Shook, when he received this dispatch:

H. S. Hastings, care Sheridan Shook, No. 83 Cedar st.: We have beat the Methodist Episcopal Church North, bell, George Wilkes, and impeachment. It is believed a vote will be taken today. I doubt it.

So that four hours before the vote was taken in the Senate these corrupt confederates knew that they had not enough to acquit the President. They had their men, indeed, as early as the 6th of May, though they lost one or more of them temporarily in the interval until Shook came to "untangle the snarl."

So that here we have the undeniable fact that this gang of thieves, gold diggers and whiskey speculators, who had Johnson's interests in charge knew what the votes of the seven Senators would be when no honest man—no Republican friend of those Senators had the slightest intimation of how they would vote.

On the 26th Woolley was arrested and on the 27th arraigned at the bar of the House, but he managed to evade all attempts to get a reply out of him to the questions propounded by the managers, and was therefore remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to be kept in close confinement until he shall purge himself by answering.

CONSPIRACY IN THE SENATE.

The Philosophy of the late Treason.

We announced last week that there was a conspiracy in the Senate among the lawyers of both parties to subvert the Constitution, and to establish a monarchy, in place of the British pattern, in this place. We traced the progress of this almost incredible conspiracy, from its origin or *genesis*, in the slave system of the South, down to the time it openly showed itself in the rebellion and its current yearning for an English prince. Through a previous article we had shown how this movement had, through the sympathies of politics, extended itself across the northern border and finally engrafted itself upon the ambition of the wealthy leaders of the Democratic masses of our section. We had directed the attention of the public to this fact before.

We had warned them that, strange as it might seem, the seed of monarchy was still alive, even in our own sturdy section; and as long as four years ago pointed out Mr. Seward as a monarchist, or as a man, at least, whose disappointed hopes had soured him against republicanism and brought him to the deliberate conclusion that the People are incapable of self-government. We found but few to agree with us in these ideas, or to accept our warning. It was difficult for a loyal American to comprehend how the detested principle which we had expelled with fire and sword in 1775, could again get a spontaneous footing in the country; and still more difficult was it to realize, that Democratic leaders could sympathize with those who proposed to re-establish free institutions, much less to strike hands with such traitors in an attempt to monarchize the continent. But this conjunction, though apparently an unnatural one, had become logical by progress of events. The simplicity of Democracy in the North, like the original simplicity of the Catholic Church, had become changed by the acquisition of great wealth. Its chiefs, through long possession of the Government and enjoyment of the enormous revenues which flow from the vast industry of politics, had acquired an almost royal opulence and power. Through the rigorous machinery of party discipline they had so dragged the masses as to render them the mere servants of their will; and they had thus become as much the masters of their political expressions and their party revenues, as the slave barons were the masters of the agricultural populations of the South. It is not strange, therefore, when we look at this state of things with thinking eyes, that chiefs should at length come to the arrogant conclusion that a people who would obviously concede such privileges were unequal to the duty of self-government, and might be expelled into extending such privileges in perpetuity.

Doubtless many a reader of this column is holding his mind back from our conclusions; but if so, let us rouse his comprehension by the facts that the Democratic leaders of the North have not only sympathized with the South and defended it for its rebellion, but are at this moment supporting the assumptions of Andrew Johnson's lawyers even to the extent that the Executive may judicially suspend, even beyond the measure of his veto, any and all of the legislation of both Houses of Congress. Nay, they are further asserting that he is not responsible for his usurpations to the process of impeachment, if, in relation to the act complained of, he have taken counsel of his ministers. Why, this is monarchy in its very essence. The first pretension is pure absolutism, exceeding by far the usurpations for which Louis XVI. and Charles I. lost their heads; while the latter, is that distinctive prerogative of the British Crown which especially marks the difference between republicanism and monarchy, and which is known to us in the familiar English maxim, that "the king can do no wrong."

There is no mistake in what we say. We are not dealing in figures of speech, nor are we appealing to the passions. We are simply stating facts, and merely facts; and we unhesitatingly submit, that these odious propositions are not presented by the lawyers of the so-called Democracy both of North and South, in any casual, irregular, indifferent, or mere party manner, but are waged boldly on their merits, and are deliberately put forward in a solemn proceeding at law, in which they have staked their oaths, their honors, and it may be, their very lives. If these propositions prevail, through the acquittal of the man in whose cause they are presented, there cannot be a doubt that our form of government changes by such a verdict; that, in short, the Executive, by the vote of nineteen degenerate, monarchized Americans, will have become absolute and irresponsible, and must be recognized hereafter as the fountain not only of all power, but all law.

We may be smilingly told, however, by some complacent doubter, that our liberties are not quite gone, inasmuch as Andrew Johnson has but a few months to run, and we have still the Constitution left to be the guaranty of happier times; but it is just here that we shall find the shipwreck of our latest hopes. The treason we are dealing with, as we said before, a conspiracy of lawyers, and the chief aim of their plot is to subvert the Constitution, and that subversion is to be effected by the ingenious machinery of precedent. The error of every Chief Magistrate, as in the case of the removal of Timothy Pickens by Mr. Adams, is to be referred to as justifying repetition, and the Constitution is thus to be enervated over and over with error, until it has sunk out of sight under the weight of accumulated adverse instances. The preliminary propositions, therefore, which are set up by Andrew Johnson's lawyers, was seconded by Chase, Fessenden & Co., to the effect that the Executive is the fountain of all law and power, and that he is responsible only through his ministers, will then find their logical termination in the disappearance of the American written Constitution, for the inauguration, in its place of a Constitution of precedents, which is the British Constitution.

We warn the American People that this is a plot; that it is a lawyer's plot; that it is shared in by all the lawyers of the Senate who voted for the acquittal of Andrew Johnson, and that its deliberate purpose is (and if Johnson is acquitted its inevitable result must be) the entire subversion of our present form of government for the British Constitution, with an imperial finish. It matters not by what name such a government is called, or what title we may worship its Executive; it will form a despotism of almost an Asian stamp, and its chief officers will be as much imperial aristocrats as were the members of the French *Corps Legislatif*, or of the British Parliament. Neither does it matter whether the acquittal which inaugurates such revolution comes attended with any civil shock or actual bloodshed; it marks, not the less, the overthrow of our whole form of government, and must supersede in counter-revolution, when the People comprehend how they have been betrayed.

It certainly cannot be denied that this revolution (for we may assume that it is even now *fait accompli*) by the vote of acquittal as that vote stands to-day) has been craftily devised and ably engineered; or that, if it succeeds, its success will have been effected by the only method that was capable of even temporarily eluding public vigilance. It is the conception, purely, of political lawyers; first of the lawyers of the Calhoun stripe, whose intellects were always pawned to aristocracy; next of the legal chiefs of their Northern political associates, like Horatio Seymour and Buchanan; and finally, of the soured and disappointed lawyers of the Republican party, like Chase Fessenden & Co., who, perceiving that a regime of new blood was coming in with General Grant, which would shelve them and their rusty class for ever, preferred any form of ruin, to such inglorious obscurity and rot.

The mode of treason tendered to this latter class of conservative recruits, was by no means ungenial to men in their state of mind. On the contrary, it was directly in their line, for it involved no resort to arms or violence, but comprehended only legal stratagem while the sole catapult to be levelled at the Constitution was the assault of precedent. Nothing could be more congenial to a lawyer's mind. With lawyers, and particularly with English lawyers, precedent is a god. The English lawyer derives his reverence for it, because precedent forms the whole body of the British Constitution. He worships it, therefore, on all occasions, with closed eyes and folded hands; while the American lawyer, not distin-

guishing the sources of allegiance of the Englishman's homage, bows down before it with an equal adoration. The lawyers of the President understood this instinct, and exhibited their reliance upon it, when, in offering their precedents of previous executive encroachments, they appealed through the lips of Mr. Stanbury, to the "lawyers of the Senate." Those of them in the Republican ranks, who gave ear to this appeal in behalf of Andrew Johnson, had doubtless been brought to reason on this cue (probably by Mr. Chase), from the very date of the impeachment, and having swung thus far in perdition, some of them were doubtless nailed to this theory by more material reasons. It matters not, however, by what form of bribes men are corrupted. Revenge upon rivals, or the coarse lust for office, are equally base as motives for the sale of honor, as the price for which poor Evans sold out his Republican position, or the broad pieces which turned the scale by a solitary vote. Neither can rank nor reputation conceal the color of a crime. The mean officer will find his ignominy a much lighter burden, than will the trusted chieftain, that heavy infamy, which results from treason to his country in revenge for unsatisfied ambition. Better to have been the creature of mere metallic bribes, than such a renegade as this!

We will venture to hope, however, that some of these misguided men may recover possession of their judgments and break from the plot of the Chief Justice, before it be too late. It is not yet too late, and happily the road is open. The precedent of Pickens' case, which seems to palliate "removal" during the session of the Senate, finds no parallel in the books, to effect the second article of the impeachment. While Pickens' case is the sole instance in our history, where a cabinet officer was removed during the session of the Senate, without its advice and consent, there is not an instance known to our records, of the appointment, *ad interim*, of any officer whatever—as is shown in the case of General Lorenzo Thomas. Against the validity of this second article of the impeachment, therefore, even the subtle theory of precedents will not work. Over the virtue of that article, the Constitution stands intact and unimpugned; the proof under it is perfect, and it may be said, without offence to any Senator (as Ross said of the eleventh article), that he who on this second article shall vote *not guilty*, must be a perjured man; and we will add, a traitor. He only whose darkened bosom meditates such crime, will regard that expression as an insult or an accusation.—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*.

The St. Paul Press says:—

Up to noon of Wednesday, 29th, Ad Interim Thomas had not made his appearance at the War Department. Adj. Gen. Townsend was in charge, but said he was not Secretary of War, and he did not know that there was one. Gen. Thomas was at the White House, in consultation with the friends of the apostate Senators, who are trying to arrange for a new appointment for the War Office.

On the same day, the Senate held a short executive session to consider the nomination of Gen. Schofield, as Secretary of War, but it was laid over until next day, when it is understood he will be confirmed without much opposition, as Gen. Grant favors that course.

The next question of vital interest is, whether Johnson will withdraw Schofield's name.

Another version of the new imbroglio at the Department is presented by the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times:

"Gen. Thomas, Secretary of War, *ad interim*, visited the War Department this morning about 9 o'clock, and had an interview with Adj. Gen. Townsend, but made no demand for the key of the Secretary's office. He then left the Department and repaired to the President's house, when he had an audience of about one hour with the President. He then returned to the War Department and had a long interview with General Townsend. The Secretary's office, on the second floor, has been locked during the day, and the key is in the hands of Gen. Townsend, who declared his willingness to surrender the same when a demand was made by Gen. Thomas, or an order given by the President, directing him to turn over the books and archives of the Department to any one who may be authorized to receive them. Gen. Thomas declines to make any demand for the key, and declared that Stanton had not resigned the office, but simply retired from the same in order to entrap the President, and that he still claims to be Secretary of War. General Townsend is not discharging any of the duties of Secretary, consequently the business in the Department is at a standstill.

Schofield Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session on the 29th ult., resumed consideration of the name of Gen. Schofield as Secretary of War. The debate was confined to the preamble and resolutions introduced the previous day, in substance as follows:

The order of the President removing Secretary Stanton from office was unconstitutional and illegal: but on account of Stanton having relinquished the said office, therefore, the Senate consents to the appointment of General Schofield.

Both the preamble and the resolution were adopted; and therefore General Schofield is now Secretary of War.

Impeachment Betting at Washington.

Probably more money has been staked on the result of impeachment than on any previous political event in the country. A correspondent of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal tells the way in which it was done at Washington:

It is currently reported that the amounts staked reached to the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The betting has been about even. It is quite noteworthy that the organized rings were all in favor of the President. George Wilkes, the able editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, was the only sporting man on our side that went into the matter systematically. It was quite inspiring to see Wilkes steadily standing his ground in favor of impeachment until adjournment was had.

There was much stock gambling going on. The telegraphs were busy conveying cypher dispatches to and fro. Among the most active agents of the New York cliques, engaged in these operations, was a well known journalist, author and military critic, whose connection with the *Jeromes*, the *Times*, and other elements of Sewardism, gave him an inside position.

Another was a lawyer from Newburyport, Mass., known as the husband of a brilliant authoress, as well as one of the most astute politicians there. One Radical journalist of Philadelphia is said to have bet all he was worth on impeachment. Another, a member of Johnson's suite was betting heavily against it. Occasionally he would haul off and then would be seen in confab with Tennessee Patterson, Doolittle, or some other friendly Senator. He and an attaché of the leading New York Republican paper bet \$500 each, on the proposition that the President would not be convicted without Mr. Wade's vote, the *Tribune* man affirming that he would.

Ole Bull and J. Bauer & Co's Paganini's Strings.

During the last appearance of the great violinist in Chicago, a friend presented him with a box of those genuine Paganini strings, of which J. Bauer & Co. are the exclusive importers in the United States. Ole Bull at once tried the strings, and was perfectly enchanted by the wondrously clear and soft quality of their sound. "You have given" (so he addressed the donor) "what is more valuable to me than gold and diamonds." Then, like the philosopher who after the discovery of a long-sought-for truth, went into the streets exclaiming "Eureka" (I have found it), Ole Bull at once hurried to J. Bauer & Co's store to procure a sufficient supply of these strings so precious to him.

As the great artist has always been provided with the best Italian strings he could command, the preference given by him to J. Bauer & Co's still better Paganini strings is the highest possible acknowledgment of their superior excellence.—(From the Chicago Tribune.

THE ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.—In a

conversation which took place on Monday last between General Grant, at his headquarters, and the editor of this paper, the General, of his own accord, introduced the subject of the single Presidential term, and not only declared himself in favor of it, but expressed the opinion, that the passage of a constitutional amendment effecting that reform, is absolutely necessary to the preservation of our liberties. On the previous Monday evening, the editor had a similar conversation with Senator Wade, when the latter expressed himself to the same effect, and promised that he would seek an early opportunity to call his own bill for such amendment, from the Judiciary Committee, of which Senator Trumbull is chairman, and bring it before the body of the Senate. Here are two men who at the time they made these statements knew that the prospects of their personal ambition would be directly limited by the operation of this bill; yet both of them patriotically desired to have it carried. These men are of the stamp that may be trusted.—*Wilkes*.

A QUICK TRIP.—A small party

of persons from Germany, relations of Col. A. R. Keifer, of this city, arrived yesterday morning, on a visit to that gentleman. They left Germany on May 1st, on the steamer "City of Hanover," and arrived in New York on May 18. Thus the entire trip from Germany only consumed about three weeks.—*Dispatch*.

Washburne has not yet completed Grant's letter of acceptance. As soon as he has given it the finishing touches, Ulysses will sign it and send it over the country.—*St. Paul Pioneer*.

Bah! For months past the *Pioneer* has in various ways been gaining ground in our estimation, but the above is a pyramidal capstone climax which is really ridiculous for a legitimate Democratic editor. Bah! Bah!

The *World's* Washington special says no one there dares send a dispatch by telegraph, especially if alluding to whiskey, for fear of being summoned before the impeachment managers.—*Ex*.

They may safely send their whisky dispatches now, as it is proven that the impeachment managers have no effect on whisky affairs.

THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1868.

This paper has a larger circulation than any other paper in Fairbairn County, and is the only paper in the county, which is printed entirely at home.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,

FLYNNES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

For Presidential Electors,

THOMAS G. JONES, of Anoka County.

W. G. HAMBLETT, of Freeborn County.

C. T. CROWN, of Nicollet County.

OSCAR MALMISTEN, of Ramsey County.

Republican Congressional Convention.

The Republicans of the First Congressional District of Minnesota are requested to meet in Convention at OMAHA, NEB., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of JULY, 1868, at 10 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Representative in Congress for said District. The second county comprising the District will be entitled to delegate as follows, viz:

Blue Earth.....	1	Nicollet.....	3
Brown.....	2	Olus.....	1
Fillmore.....	1	St. Paul.....	1
Freeborn.....	1	Wabasha.....	1
Houston.....	1	Winona.....	1
Jackson.....	1	Watonwan.....	1
Le Sueur.....	1	Scott.....	1
Marshall.....	1	St. Cloud.....	1
Mower.....	1	Steele.....	1

The remaining counties in the District one each.

C. L. TAPPAN, Chairman.
J. C. DUNN.
O. P. WHITEHOMER.
E. W. DIKE.
D. S. SMITH.
D. R. JOHNSON, Jr.
W. B. STRAIT.
Congressional Com. First District.
Owatonna, April 25, 1868.

IMPEACHMENT.

THE SENATE VOTES ON THE SECOND ARTICLE.

RESULT 35 TO 19, AS BEFORE.

Vote Taken on the Third Article with the Same Result.

THE COURT ADJOURNS SINE DIE.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Senator Williams, of Oregon, moved that the Senate proceed to vote on the second article. Agreed to at 1:30 p. m.

The vote on the second article was:

Guilty, 35; not guilty, 19.

Senators Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Ross, Trumbull and Van Winkle, voted not guilty; all the rest as before.

The second article charges that, the President, there being no vacancy in the War Office, authorized General Thomas, in writing, to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, the Senate then being in session, and with intent to violate the Tenure act and the Constitution.

The vote on the third article was:

Guilty, 35; not guilty, 19.

The third article is like the second, except that it alleges that the President appointed Thomas Secretary of War, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without authority of law, and with the intent to violate the Constitution.

The Court then adjourned sine die.

The Conspiracy to Bribe Senators.

We clip the following article on the cause of the failure of Woolley for continuance, in refusing to answer what he had done with the \$25,000 which he received under circumstances which justify the suspicion that he used it to bribe one or more Senators.

On Thursday we gave an editorial summary of the evidence elicited from Thurlow Weed, showing the existence of a combination formed in his room at the Astor House, New York, to purchase the votes of Senators, of which this man Woolley was the most active agent. From the full text of the report, since come to hand, we gather further particulars.

After the Astor House conference of Woolley, Weed, Shook and Webster, for the purpose of connecting an effective bribery scheme—Woolley and Webster, as we have said, went to Washington to see what could be done to carry out the programme agreed upon. Woolley opens parlor No. 6, at Willard's Hotel, and this room is frequented by Edmund Cooper, the President's late private secretary, and now first Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sheridan Shook, a New York revenue collector and lobbyist, Washington McLean, Copperhead editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, S. S. Cox, E. D. Webster, a stool pigeon of Weed

and Seward; H. L. Hastings, and associate of Weed in his paper, General Hancock, Messrs. Everts and Grushoe, of the President's counsel, Sam. Ward and several brokers, attorneys of whiskey rings, speculators and peculators, and among them, Perry Fuller, an Indian contractor of Kansas, who, by the way, though the fact does not appear in the Manager's Report, was an intimate associate of Senator Ross, from that State, and the man whom Ross himself asserted, was trying to influence him to vote against impeachment. Such were the relations and associations formed by Woolley on coming to Washington with the corrupt purpose which he avowed at Weed's rooms at the Astor House of procuring the President's acquittal by bribery. He also had in view the corrupt settlement of whiskey seizures through the influence of the (acquitted) President. The telegrams which the agents at Washington interchanged with those at New York give evidence that they obtained, and used money for the purpose they had in view of bribing Senators. On the 6th of May two days after the Astor House conference Woolley telegraphs from Washington to Shook in New York:

My business is adjusted. Place ten to my credit with Gillis, Harney & Co., No. 24, Broad street, New York.

We quote from the managers report:

That this telegram was not about an honest business transaction is sure, for in the cipher and from the fact that Sheridan Shook denies any knowledge of what it means, although he admits that he received it from Woolley. Shook further denies that he placed any money to Woolley's credit at Gillis, Harney & Co., as the telegram directed. Yet the committee find, from the testimony of Woolley himself, that \$10,000 were placed to his credit with that banking house in New York; against which he drew, and received the \$10,000, in the bills of \$1,000 each, from the First National Bank in this city, in a day or two after the telegram. As showing that this was done by Shook according to the telegram, we find that K. D. Webster, his associate, dispatched a telegram the same night from Willard's to Shook, saying:

"All right; your answer has been received."

Coterminous with the procurement of this money to Woolley, we find the dispatches heretofore recited of the 7th of May, from Woolley to Weed, asking: "When will the Albany party be on hand for business?" "Is the same work which means 'procuring votes for acquittal by purchase?' and so the same word, 'business.' Woolley uses when he telegraphs to Shook: 'My business is adjusted; place ten to my credit.'"

On the 8th, Webster impatiently telegraphs to Weed to send Hastings, which he did, and Weed testifies that Hastings' errand was in relation to purchasing votes for the President's acquittal.

The effect of Hastings' arrival is shown from the following telegram from Woolley:

May 11th—President's stock above par.

And again—

To D. W. Ives, N. B.—Impeachment gone higher than a kite.

But more money is needed, and on the next day Woolley telegraphs to Shook:

The five should be paid; it may be absolutely necessary.

We quote from the Manager's report:

On the same day Woolley drew \$5,000 on Gillis, Harney & Co., brought to the First National Bank of Washington, which was duly honored by Gillis, Harney & Co., in New York. It is not difficult to see who placed the money there for Woolley, or divine the purpose for which it was so placed. That this was not for an honest purpose is shown by the cipher, and Woolley declines to explain it in his testimony, although it refers to the five which must be had; and Shook denies that he knows what the telegram means, although he admits he received it. These sums of \$10,000, \$5,000, and the \$5,000 drawn on Cincinnati, and paid there for Woolley—the same 12th of May, as evinced by the following telegram:

HAMMOND, Ohio, May 12.—To Woolley, from P. C. Clinch—I paid your draft. How is Andy? Got home this morning."

make the \$20,000 that Woolley wanted for his purpose, and the same he has refused to account for, or rather, has accounted for in four different ways, each of which accounts is false.

The committee proceeds to give some evidence which throws light on the vacillating course of Senator Henderson.

On the 11th Henderson delivered an opinion against conviction. On the 12th it was generally rumored that Henderson would resign. On the same day Craig, by direction of Woolley, telegraphs to Shook at the Fifth Avenue:

Come on first train. Very important.

And lest that telegram might not find Shook, he telegraphs again on the same day:

You must come here and untangle a snarl between friends at once.

The committee say:

What "snarl" had happened? between "friends"? Craig swears he does not know; Shook swears he does not know, and, although he came in obedience to the telegram, he never inquired, or was told after he got here, what this important "snarl" was. Sheridan

Shook did come, but not until S. S. Cox had telegraphed, by direction of Woolley, to Thurlow Weed, but, as Cox swears, without knowledge of its import.

"If you can't come over, send Sheridan Shook—important."

This telegram Thurlow Weed testifies related in the subject of impeachment, as talked over in his room at the Astor House, and as he could not come, Shook did come by the morning train of the 15th. So the snarl, whatever it was, was about purchasing the votes of Senators.

Shook arrived on the night of the 15th. During the night the "snarl" he was expected to "untangle" vanished, for on the next day Woolley sends to Hastings this dispatch four hours before the vote in the Senate was taken, or the best friends of the "seven" Republican Senators knew how they were going to vote. Hastings was at New York in Shook's office, and anxiously awaited the result of the machinations of Shook, when he received this dispatch:

H. S. Hastings, care Sheridan Shook, No. 83 Cedar st. We have beat the Methodist Episcopal Church North, hell, George Wilkes, and impeachment. It is believed a vote will be taken to-day. I doubt it.

So that four hours before the vote was taken in the Senate these corrupt confederates knew that they had managed enough to acquit the President. They had their men, indeed, as early as the 6th of May, though they lost one or more of them temporarily in the interval until Shook came to "untangle the snarl."

So that here we have the undeniable fact that this gang of thieves, gold gamblers and whiskey speculators, who had Johnson's interests in charge knew what the votes of the seven Senators would be when no honest man—no Republican friend of those Senators would vote.

On the 26th Woolley was arrested and on the 27th arraigned at the bar of the House, but he managed to evade all attempts to get a reply out of him to the questions propounded by the managers, and was therefore remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to be kept in close confinement until he shall purge himself by answering.

CONSPIRACY IN THE SENATE.

The Philosophy of the late Treason.

We announced last week that there was a conspiracy in the Senate among the lawyers of both parties to subvert the Constitution, and to establish a monarchic system, after the British pattern, in this place. We traced the progress of this almost incredible conspiracy, from its origin or re-organization, in the slave system of the South, down to the time it openly showed itself in the rebellion and its concurrent yearning for an English prince. Through a previous article we had shown how this movement had, through the sympathies of politics, extended itself across the northern border and finally engrafted itself upon the ambition of the wealthy leaders of the Democratic masses of our section. We had directed the attention of the public to this fact before. We had warned them that, strange as it might seem, the seed of monarchy was still alive, even in our own sturdy section; and as long as four years ago pointed out Mr. Seward as a monarchist, or as a man, at least, whose disappointed hopes had soured him against republicanism and brought him to the deliberate conclusion that the People are incapable of self-government. We found but few to agree with us in these ideas, or to accept our warning. It was difficult for a loyal American to comprehend how the detested principle which we had expelled with fire and sword in 1775, could again get a spontaneous footing in the country; and still more difficult was it to realize, that Democratic leaders could sympathize with those who proposed to repudiate free institutions, much less to strike hands with such traitors in an attempt to monarchize the continent. But this conjunction, though apparently an unnatural one, had become logical by progress of events. The simplicity of Democracy in the North, like the original simplicity of the Catholic Church, had become changed by the acquisition of great wealth. Its chiefs, through long possession of the Government and enjoyment of the enormous revenues which flow from the vast industry of politics, had acquired an almost royal opulence and power. Through the figures machinery of party discipline they had so dragged the masses as to render them the mere servants of their will; and they had thus become as much the masters of their political expressions and their party revenues, as the slave barons were the masters of the agricultural populations of the South. It is not strange, therefore, when we look at this state of things with thinking eyes, that chiefs thus imbued with false authority should at length come to the arrogant conclusion that a people who would obsequiously concede such privileges were unequal to the duty of self-government, and might be enjoined into extending such privileges in perpetuity.

Doubtless many a reader of this column is holding his mind back from our conclusions; but if so, let us rouse his comprehension by the facts that the Democratic leaders of the North have not

only sympathized with the South and defended it for its rebellion, but are at this moment supporting the assumptions of Andrew Johnson's lawyers even to the extent that the Executive may judicially suspend, even beyond the measure of his veto, any and all of the legislation of both Houses of Congress. Nay, they are further asserting that he is not responsible for his usurpations to the process of impeachment, if, in relation to the act complained of, he have taken counsel of his ministers. Why, this is monarchy in its very essence. The first pretension is pure absolutism, exceeding by far the usurpations for which Louis XVI. and Charles I. lost their heads; while the latter, is that distinctive prerogative of the British Crown which especially marks the difference between republicanism and monarchy, and which is known to us in the familiar English maxim, that "the king can do no wrong."

There is no mistake in what we say. We are not dealing in figures of speech, nor are we appealing to the passions. We are simply stating facts, and merely facts; and we unhesitatingly submit, that these odious propositions are not presented by the lawyers of the so-called Democracy both of North and South, in any casual, irregular, indeliberate, or mere party manner, but are waged boldly on their merits, and are deliberately put forward in a solemn proceeding at law, in which they have staked their oaths, their honors, and it may be, their very lives. If these propositions prevail, through the acquittal of the man in whose cause they are presented, there cannot be a doubt that our form of government changes by such a verdict; that, in short, the Executive, by the vote of nineteen degenerate, monarchized Americans, will have become absolute and irresponsible, and must be recognized hereafter as the fountain not only of all power, but all law.

We may be smilingly told, however, by some complacent doubter, that our liberties are not quite gone, inasmuch as Andrew Johnson has but a few months to run, and we have still the Constitution left to be the guaranty of happier times; but it is just here that we shall find the shipwreck of our latest hopes. The treason we are dealing with is, as we said before, a conspiracy of lawyers, and the chief aim of their plot is to subvert the Constitution, and that subversion is to be effected by the ingenious machinery of precedent. The error of every Chief Magistrate, as in the case of the removal of Timothy Pickens by Mr. Adams, is to be referred to as justifying repetition, and the Constitution is thus to be enervated over and over with error, until it has sunk out of sight, under the weight of accumulated adverse instances. The preliminary propositions, therefore, which are set up by Andrew Johnson's lawyers, was seconded by Chase, Fessenden & Co., to the effect that the Executive is the fountain of all law and power, and that he is responsible only through his ministers, will then find their logical termination in the disappearance of the American written Constitution, for the inauguration of its place of a Constitutional precedent, which is the British Constitution.

We warn the American People that this is a plot; that it is a lawyer's plot; that it is shared in by all the lawyers of the Senate who voted for the acquittal of Andrew Johnson, and that its deliberate purpose is (and if Johnson is acquitted its inevitable result must be) the entire subversion of our present form of government for the British Constitution, with an imperial finish. It matters not by what name such a government is called, or what title we may worship its Executive; it will form a despotism of almost an Asian stamp, and its chief officers will be as much of an aristocratic order, as the members of the French Corps Legislatif, or of the British Parliament. Neither does it matter whether the acquittal which inaugurates such revolution comes attended with any civil shock or actual bloodshed; it marks, not the less, the overthrow of our whole form of government, and must supervene in counter-revolution, when the People comprehend how they have been betrayed.

It certainly cannot be denied that this revolution (for we may assume that it is even now a *fait accompli* by the vote of acquittal as that vote stands to-day) has been craftily devised and ably engineered; or that, if it succeeds its success will have been effected by the only method that was capable of the only temporarily eluding public vigilance. It is the conception, purely, of political lawyers; first of the lawyers of the Calhoun stripe, whose intellects were always pawned to aristocracy; next of the legal chiefs of their Northern political associates, like Horatio Seymour and Bachman; and finally, of the soured and disappointed lawyers of the Republican party, like Chase Fessenden & Co., who, perceiving that a regime of new blood was coming in with General Grant, which would shelve them and their rusty class for ever, preferred any form of ruin, to such inglorious obscurity and rot. The mode of treason tendered to this latter class of conservative recruits, was by no means uncongenial to men in their state of mind. On the contrary, it was directly in their line, for it involved no resort to arms or violence, but comprehended only legal stratagem while the sole catapult to be levelled at the Constitution was the assault of precedent. Nothing could be more congenial to a lawyer's mind, with lawyers, and particularly with English lawyers, precedent is a god. The English lawyer derives his reverence for it, because precedent forms the whole body of the British Constitution. He worships it, therefore, on all occasions, with bowed eyes and folded hands; while the American lawyer, not distin-

guishing the sources of allegiance of the Englishman's homage, bows down before it with an equal adoration. The lawyers of the President understood this instinct, and exhibited their reliance upon it, when, in offering their precedents of previous executive encroachments, they appealed through the lips of Mr. Stanbury, to the "lawyers of the Senate." Those of them in the Republican ranks, who gave ear to this appeal in behalf of Andrew Johnson, had doubtless been brought to reason on this one (probably by Mr. Chase), from the very date of the impeachment, and having swung thus far in perfidy, some of them were doubtless nailed to this theory by more material reasons. It matters not, however, by what form of bribes men are corrupted. Revenge upon rivals, or the coarse lust for office, are equally base as motives for the sale of honor, as the price for which poor Evans sold out his Republican position, or the broad pieces which turned the scale by a solitary vote. Neither can rank nor reputation conceal the color of a crime. The mean offender will find his ignominy a much lighter burden, than will the trusted chieftain, that heavy infamy, which results from treason to his country in revenge for unsatisfied ambition. Better to have been the creature of mere metallic bribes, than such a renegade as this!

We will venture to hope, however, that some of these misguided men may recover possession of their judgment and break from the plot of the Chief Justice, before it be too late. It is not yet too late, and happily the road is open. The precedent of Pickens' case, which seems to palliate "removal" during the session of the Senate, finds no parallel in the books, to effect the second article of the impeachment. While Pickens' case is the sole instance in our history, where a cabinet officer was removed during the session of the Senate, without its advice and consent, there is not an instance known to our records, of the appointment, *ad interim*, of any officer whatever—as is shown in the case of General Lorenzo Thomas. Against the validity of this second article of the impeachment, therefore, even the subtle theory of precedents will not work. Over the virtue of that article, the Constitution stands intact and unimpugned; the proof under it is perfect, and it may be said, without offence to any Senator (as Ross said of the eleventh article), that he who on this second article shall vote *not guilty*, must be a perjured man; and we will add, a traitor. He only whose darkened bosom meditates such crime, will regard that expression as an insult or an accusation.—Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

The St. Paul Press says:—

Up to noon of Wednesday, 29th, Adj. Interim Thomas had not made his appearance at the War Department. Adj. Gen. Townsend was in charge, but said he was not Secretary of War, and he did not know that there was one. Gen. Thomas was at the White House, in consultation with the friends of the apostate Senators, who are trying to arrange for a new appointment for the War Office.

On the same day, the Senate held a short executive session to consider the nomination of Gen. Schofield, as Secretary of War, but it was laid over until next day, when it is understood he will be confirmed without much opposition, as Gen. Grant favors that course.

The next question of vital interest is, whether Johnson will withdraw Schofield's name.

Another version of the new imbroglio at the Department is presented by the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times:

"Gen. Thomas, Secretary of War, *ad interim*, visited the War Department this morning about 9 o'clock, and had an interview with Adj. Gen. Townsend, but made no demand for the key of the Secretary's office. He then left the Department and repaired to the President's house, when he had an audience of about one hour with the President. He then returned to the War Department and had a long interview with General Townsend. The Secretary's office, on the second floor, has been locked during the day, and the key is in the hands of Gen. Townsend, who declared his willingness to surrender the same when a demand was made by Gen. Thomas, or an order given by the President, directing him to turn over the books and archives of the Department to any one who may be authorized to receive them. Gen. Thomas declines to make any demand for the key, and declared that Stanton had not resigned the office, but simply retired from the same in order to entrap the President, and that he still claims to be Secretary of War. General Townsend is not discharging any of the duties of Secretary, consequently the business in the Department is at a standstill.

Schofield Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session on the 29th ult., resumed consideration of the name of Gen. Schofield as Secretary of War. The debate was confined to the preamble and resolutions introduced the previous day, in substance as follows;

The order of the President removing Secretary Stanton from office was unconstitutional and illegal: but on account of Stanton having relinquished the said office, therefore, the Senate consents to the appointment of General Schofield.

Both the preamble and the resolution were adopted; and therefore General Schofield is now Secretary of War.

Impeachment Betting at Washington.

Probably more money has been staked on the result of impeachment than on any previous political event in the country. A correspondent of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal tells the way in which it was done at Washington: It is currently reported that the amounts staked reached to the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The betting has been about even. It is quite noteworthy that the organized rings were all in favor of the President. George Wilkes, the able editor of the Spirit of the Times, was the only sporting man on our side that went into the matter systematically. It was quite inspiring to see Wilkes steadily standing his ground in favor of impeachment until adjournment was had.

There was much stock gambling going on. The telegraphs were busy conveying cypher dispatches to and fro. Among the most active agents of the New York cliques, engaged in these operations, was a well known journalist, author and military critic, whose connection with the *Times*, and other elements of Sewardism, gave him an inside position.

Another was a lawyer from Newburyport, Mass., known as the husband of a brilliant authoress, as well as one of the most astute politicians here. One radical journalist of Philadelphia is said to have bet all his own worth on impeachment. Another, a member of Johnson's suite was betting heavily against it. Occasionally he would haul off and then would be seen in confab with Tennessee Patterson, Doolittle, or some other friendly Senator. He and an attaché of the leading New York Republican paper bet \$500 each, on the proposition that the President would not be convicted without Mr. Wade's vote, the *Tribune* man affirming that he would.

Ole Bull and J. Bauer & Co's Paganini's Strings.

During the last appearance of the great violinist in Chicago, a friend presented him with a box of those genuine Paganini strings, of which J. Bauer & Co. are the exclusive importers in the United States. Ole Bull at once tried the strings, and was perfectly enchanted by the wondrously clear and soft quality of their sound. "You have given" (so he addressed the donor) "what is more valuable to me than gold and diamonds." Then, like the philosopher who after the discovery of a long-sought-for truth, went into the streets exclaiming "Eureka" (I have found it), Ole Bull at once hurried to J. Bauer & Co's store to procure a sufficient supply of those strings so precious to him.

As the great artist has always been provided with the best Italian strings he could command, the preference given by him to J. Bauer & Co's still better Paganini strings is the highest possible acknowledgment of their superior excellence.—(From the Chicago Tribune.

THE ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.—In a conversation which took place on Monday last between General Grant, at his headquarters, and the editor of this paper, the General, of his own accord, introduced the subject of the single Presidential term, and not only declared himself in favor of it, but expressed the opinion, that the passage of a constitutional amendment effecting that reform, is absolutely necessary to the preservation of our liberties. On the previous Monday evening, the editor had a similar conversation with Senator Wade, when the latter expressed himself to the same effect, and promised that he would seek an early opportunity to call his own bill for such amendment, from the Judiciary Committee, of which Senator Trumbull is chairman, and bring it before the body of the Senate. Here are two men who at the time they made these statements knew that the prospects of their personal ambition would be directly limited by the operation of this bill; yet both of them patriotically desired to have it carried. These men are of the stamp that may be trusted.—Wilkes.

A QUICK TRIP.—A small party of persons from Germany, relations of Col. A. R. Keifer, of this city, arrived yesterday morning, on a visit to that gentleman. They left Germany on May 1st, on the steamer "City of Hanover," and arrived in New York on May 18. Thus the entire trip from Germany only consumed about three weeks.—Dispatch.

Washburne has not yet completed Grant's letter of acceptance. As soon as he has given it the finishing touches, Wilkes will sign it and send it over the country.—St. Paul Pioneer.

Bah! For months past the Pioneer has in various ways been gaining ground in our estimation, but the above is a pyramidal capstone climax which is really ridiculous for a legitimate Democratic editor. Bah! Bah!!

The World's Washington special says no one there dares send a dispatch by telegraph, especially if alluding to whiskey, for fear of being summoned before the impeachment managers.—Ez.

They may safely send their whisky dispatches now, as it is proven that the impeachment managers have no effect on whisky affairs.

THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1868.

Court is in session at Blue Earth City.

It has rained till people begin to look blue. The roads are in a bad way.

The Masons are fitting up the Hall which they leased last fall, in commodious style; which, when finished, will be a credit to the fraternity.

THE ADVANTAGE.—The advantages in buying D. B. De Land & Co.'s Best Chemical Saleratus are numerous. Among them are full weights and perfect goods.

A good Tailor will find Winnebago City a first rate location; as there are many of our villagers who desire good jobs in that line, providing they can have them done by a skillful and careful cutter.

Will not some man avail himself of this opportunity and come among us?

More breaking is being done this season, in this country, than ever before in one spring since the settlement of the country. It is impossible, almost, to point out a farmer who is not doing more or less in this necessary line. We are pleased to see that our farmers have aimed at so sensible a conclusion.

Let the good work go on.

The Messrs. Collins of Law's Hotel are rapidly ingratiating themselves into the favor of the people of Winnebago, as they did with the patrons of their Hotel at once. Everything about the house is quiet and orderly, and it affords us much pleasure to know they are meeting with deserved success.

We learn that Caldwell and Co., will soon burn a kiln of one hundred thousand bricks, which are now nearly ready for the fire. This, undoubtedly will be a great benefit to our country, owing to the scanty supply of good building material.

The brick will cost from eight to ten dollars per thousand, which will place them on an equilibrium with any material that can be obtained.

H. M. Huntington is also preparing a kiln, which he intends to burn for his own use.

General Grant and speaker Colfax, it is announced, will start about the first of July for Colorado. They expect to be gone two months on a trip solely for the recuperation of their health.

As soon as the Impachment Court adjourned, Mr. Wade assumed his place as President of the Senate, and received a communication from Andrew Johnson President of the United States. Five minutes before, a single monosyllable could have made Wade President, and Johnson a vagabond upon the face of the earth.

A STRAW ON THE STREAM.—Chief Justice Chase, immediately on resuming his seat after taking the verdict in the Impachment trial, wrote upon a blank card, and sent it to a gentleman on the floor of the Senate, whom he had more than once assured during the week, that the President would be acquitted. The card bore but a single word, and that, for greater decorum was in disguise. That word was the exultant use of the French exclamation of *Voilà!* If this is doubted we can prove it.—*Wilkes.*

NO DOUBTFUL SIGN.—We are told by the cable correspondent of the *Herald*, that there is a universal expression of gratification, in all the capitals of Europe, at the recent acquittal of the President. This is no doubtful sign and the similar expressions which came from all the capitals of Europe during the late rebellion, have taught us how to appreciate it. The joy at the verdict was liveliest in England, where its endorsement of the arguments of the defence was recognized as an approval of the English Constitution. This likewise is no doubtful sign.—*J.B.*

—“One of the attaches of Yankee Robinson's circus,” says the Quincy *Herald*, “who now appears in ‘Undines,’ on the gilded throne is the daughter of a Philadelphia banker, and a graduate of a first-class fashionable boarding-school. She lately visited Decatur; to see some relatives, and made the acquaintance of a roving, rakish young man, with whom she cloped to Clinton, Iowa. She now wears as short dresses, as neat tight, and displays her ankles and accompanying charms as liberally as her more experienced sisters. A company of ladies tried to reform her, but she said she had an invincible banking for sawdust and spangles.”

MARKET REPORTS.

Winnebago City Market.

Corrected Weekly by Moulton & Dendon.

Wheat, spring, No. 1	\$1.40
Do, do, No. 2	1.30
Corn	1.00
Oats	.65
Flour, 100 lbs	3.00
Corn Meal	2.00
Potatoes	.75
Butter	.12
Eggs	.09
Beans	.00
Onions	.15
Hay, 10 tons	4.00
Wood 10 cord	3.00
Cheese	.20
Pork, salt, 10 pound	12.50
Do, fresh, 10 pound	15.00
Beef fresh, 10 pound	15.00
Kerosene Oil	.80
Salt, 100 lbs	.08
Lard 10 lb	.20

Waseca Lumber Market.

Common Boards, 1st quality, per M.	\$24.00
Fencing	23.00 @ 25.00
Stock Boards	27.00
Wagon Box Boards	20.00
Sheathing 10 M	20.00

JOIST AND DIMENSIONS.

18 feet and under	\$24.00
18 feet to 21	25.00
24, 18 feet and under	23.00
24, 10 and 25 feet	25.00

FLOORING.

1st common, dressed and matched	\$40.00
2d	35.00

SIDING.

1st dressed	\$25.00
2d	20.00

CLEAR STUFF.

1st clear, 14, 14 and 2 inch	\$60.00
2d clear, 14, 14 and 2 inch	45.00

LATH AND PICKETS.

Lath	\$4.75
Pickets, 100 ft	25.00
Shingles, 100 ft	25.00

SHINGLES.

Shingles, No. 1	\$5.25
Shingles, No. 2	3.50

Waseca Produce Market.

Wheat per bushel, No. 1	\$1.85
Do, No. 2	1.75
Oats	.60
Corn	.80
Potatoes	.75
Pork 10 hundred	12.00 @ 13.00
Beef 10 hundred	14.00
Lard 10 pound	15.00
Flour, 100 lbs	3.00
Butter, 100 lbs	20.00 @ 22.00
Eggs 10 doz	1.50
Hides 10 pound, green	.60
Fuller 10 lb	.25
Beans 10 bushel	1.00

MARRIED.

At the Winnebago City Hotel, on Saturday, the 23d day of May, by E. H. Hutchins, Esq., Mr. LEWIS A. STOW to Miss CLARA SWEENEY, all of Fairbault County.

TAILORESS.

MRS. JANE THAYER would respectfully announce to the citizens of Winnebago and vicinity, that she has taken rooms at the Winnebago City Hotel, and is now prepared to do Tailor work, and all kinds of sewing. Work done neatly, and to order. Terms reasonable. Winnebago City, June 2d, 1868. 230tf

Meeting of the Board of County Commissioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners will be held at the Auditor's Office in Blue Earth City, on Friday, June 12th, A. D. 1868, to appoint TWO APRAISERS of the School Lands in this county, and to transact such other business as may come before the Board at that time. F. W. CADY, County Auditor.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., May 19th, 1868. To Samuel Louder. G. W. Johnson has this day applied for the 2d quarter, section 18, township 101 north, range 29 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Friday, the 19th day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation. A. H. BULLIS, Register. H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., May 21st, 1868. To Abram Manchester. Wm J. Town has this day applied for the south east quarter, section 30, township 102 north, range 29 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Friday, the 19th day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation. A. H. BULLIS, Register. H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., April 25th, 1868. To Peter L. Scribner. John Eaton has this day applied for the north east quarter section 2, township 103 north, range 29 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation. A. H. BULLIS, Register. H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

WANTED. AGENTS TO SELL Dr. William Smith's DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. It contains OVER ONE THOUSAND closely printed, double column, octavo pages, from new electrotype plates, on good paper, and is appropriately illustrated with over TWO HUNDRED engravings on STEEL AND WOOD, and a series of fine authentic maps. It comprises the Antiquities, Biography, Geography, Natural History, Topography, and is a complete Cyclopaedia of the Scriptures. It is necessary to every Bible reader, indispensable to every Minister and Sunday School Teacher, and ought to be in every family. It is highly commended by all learned and eminent men, and by the Press generally in all parts of the country, as the best book of the kind in the English language.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

Owing to the unprecedented popularity of this work, a small English abridgment in duodecimo form, of about 500 pages, has been reprinted in this country in larger type, and spread over 300 octavo pages, evidently by making a larger book than the original—to give the impression that it is our edition. It has less than half the reading matter of ours, and is sold considerably higher than the English edition of same book in this country. Some agents are endeavoring to palm off this spurious edition for ours. Teachers, Students, Bibles, Clergymen, Farmers, and energetic Women find the agency for this work both pleasant and lucrative employment. Send for circulars, giving full particulars, terms, &c., to S. S. SCRANTON & Co., Book Publishers, 232nd 126 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

After careful investigation by competent judges it has been fully and fairly decided that the best place to purchase

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HATS and GAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES

and in fact, any kind of Goods, is at the Store of

R. M. Wilson,

First door North of Post Office,

where more Goods can be had for one dollar than any other

STORE

in Fairbault County.

R. M. WILSON.

v4n21tf pt N. W. SARGENT

April 5th, 1867.

NEW FIRM.

New Goods.

WELCH AND WALLACE,

Dealers in

Stoves, Tin

AND SHEET IRON WARE,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

SHELF and HEAVY

HARDWARE.

SASH, GLASS and PUTTY.

Manufacturers of

EAVE TROUGHS, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of

TIN WARE.

A fine assortment of

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Grind-Stones and Hangings,

Breaking and Crossing

PLOWS,

Fence-Wire, &c., &c.

J. H. Welch, Wm. Wallace, Chas. Wallace.

Winnebago City, Minn.

April 7th, 1868.

BARGAINS

In Cloths,

Prints,

De Laines,

Sheetings,

Poplins,

Alpacas,

Cassimeres,

Denims,

Barred Muslin.

Hooped Skirts,

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY,

and Groceries of all kinds.

Winship & Goodwin

Have just received their

NEW GOODS,

and are offering them at prices

Vastly Reduced

from those which ruled last year.

No charge for bowing goods.

230th Winnebago City, April 20th, 1868.

NEW GOODS! HOOFLAND'S DRUGS!

CHEAP FOR CASH!!

C. McCABE has just received a well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part of a good assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Grain Sacks, &c., &c.

ALL OF WHICH

he pledges himself to sell as cheap, or a little cheaper than any other establishment in the County. As

There is Money to be Saved

now-a-days by being posted in prices, I would

invite all to call and examine my Stock and Prices, before purchasing, and I will try to convince you that McCABE'S is the place to buy Goods Cheap. C. McCABE. Winnebago City, August 28, 1867. 200yl

NEW GOODS,

And Bought at

LQW PRICES

And will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

Our Stock in part consists of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

PROVISIONS, &c.,

in fact everything usually kept in a country store.

Persons coming to Fairmount will please call and examine our Goods and learn our prices. To change for showing our Goods. BIRD & BURDICK. Fairmount, Oct. 28th, 1867. 109yl

WAGON & BLACKSMITH

SHOP!

Good Material Constantly on Hand.

Wagons and Carriages Made to Order.

Blacksmithing, Shoeing, Repairing, &c., done on Short Notice.

The undersigned still occupy the shop near the Steam Mill, and would respectfully announce that they are now prepared to manufacture both

ROD & MOLD-BOARD.

Breaking Plows.

Having secured the services of FIRST CLASS

workmen, we are able to offer the best quality of work, both Manufacturing and Repairing, Jobbing, Horse & Ox Shoeing, &c., in the best manner. Thankful for past favors, we would solicit a continuance of the public patronage. n20Hf WHEELER & RICE.

SALOON!

GEORGE E. NELSON, Proprietor.

Liquors of all kinds, Cream

Ale and Lager Beer, constantly on hand.

Oysters, Lobsters, Peaches,

Blackberries, Raspberries, and CANNED FRUITS

of all kinds.

Plain and Fancy Candies, and

Nuts from every clime.

Winnebago City, Feb. 27, 1867. v4nt 18

Information.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. P. CHAPMAN, 823 Broadway, New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured; suffering wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar street New York, v4n3yl

A second-hand WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE.

For working order, for sale. 236

For particulars inquire at this office.

GERMAN

BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases

OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, or

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hooftland's German Bitters

are composed of the purest juices of herbs, and are medicinally correct, for the cure of Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, &c., &c., making a preparation of the most perfect and agreeable character, and entirely free from Alcohol.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Iron, Orange,* etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic

stimulus, will use

Hooftland's German Bitters.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

should be used.

The Bitters of the Tonic are both equally good, and

contain the same medicinal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as indigestion, dyspepsia, &c., is very apt to be

deranged. The result of which is, that

the patient suffers from several or more

of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulency, Inward Piles,

Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity

of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-

burn, Disgust for the Food,

Loss of Weight, Stomachic

Stomach, Sour Eructa-

tions, Sinking or Flutter-

ing at the Pit of the Stomach,

Swimming of the Head, Hurried

or difficult Breathing, Suffering

at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sen-

sations when Dining, Biting or Weba-

THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1868.

Court is in session at Blue Earth City.

It has rained till people begin to look blue. The roads are in a bad way.

The Masons are fitting up the Hall which they leased last fall, in commodious style; which, when finished, will be a credit to the fraternity.

THE ADVANTAGE.—The advantages in buying D. B. De Land & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus* are numerous. Among them are full weights and perfect goods.

A good Tailor will find Winnebago City a first rate location; as there are many of our villagers who desire good jobs in that line, providing they can have them done by a skillful and careful cutter.

Will not some man avail himself of this opportunity and come among us?

More breaking is being done this season, in this country, than ever before in one spring since the settlement of the country. It is impossible, almost, to point out a farmer who is not doing more or less in this necessary line. We are pleased to see that our farmers have aimed at so sensible a conclusion.

Let the good work go on.

The Messrs. Collins of Law's Hotel are rapidly ingratiating themselves into the favor of the people of Winnebago, as they did with the patrons of their Hotel at once. Everything about the house is quiet and orderly, and it affords us much pleasure to know they are meeting with decided success.

We learn that Caldwell and Co., will soon burn a kiln of one hundred thousand bricks, which are now nearly ready for the fire. This, undoubtedly will be a great benefit to our country, owing to the scanty supply of good building material.

The brick will cost from eight to ten dollars per thousand, which will place them on an equilibrium with any material that can be obtained.

H. M. Huntington is also preparing a kiln, which he intends to burn for his own use.

General Grant and speaker Colfax, it is announced, will start about the first of July for Colorado. They expect to be gone two months on a trip solely for the recuperation of their health.

As soon as the Impeachment Court adjourned, Mr. Wade assumed his place as President of the Senate, and received a communication from Andrew Johnson President of the United States, five minutes before, a single monosyllable could have made Wade President, and Johnson a vagabond upon the face of the earth.

A STRAW ON THE STREAM.—Chief Justice Chase, immediately on resuming his seat after taking the verdict in the Impeachment trial, wrote upon a blank card, and sent it to a gentleman on the floor of the Senate, whom he had more than once assured during the week, that the President would be acquitted. The card bore but a single word, and that, for greater decorum was in disguise. That word was the exultant use of the French exclamation of *Vive!* If this is doubted we can prove it.—*Wilkes.*

NO DOUBTFUL SIGN.—We are told by the cable correspondent of the *Herald*, that there is a universal expression of gratification, in all the capitals of Europe, at the recent acquittal of the President. This is no doubtful sign and the similar expressions which came from all the capitals of Europe during the late rebellion, have taught us how to appreciate it. The joy at the verdict was liveliest in England, where its endorsement of the arguments of the defence was recognized as an approval of the English Constitution. This likewise is no doubtful sign.—*ib.*

—“One of the attaches of Yankee Robinson's circus,” says the *Quincy Herald*, “who now appears in ‘Undine,’ on the gilded throne is the daughter of a Philadelphia banker, and a graduate of a first-class fashionable boarding-school. She lately visited Decatur; to see some relatives, and made the acquaintance of a roving, rakish young man, with whom she eloped to Clinton, Iowa. She now wears as short dresses, as neat lights, and displays her ankles and accompanying charms as liberally as her more experienced sisters. A company of ladies tried to reform her, but she said she had an invincible hankering for sawdust and spangles.”

MARKET REPORTS.

Winnebago City Market.

Corrected Weekly by Moulton & Dendon.

Wheat, spring, No. 1	\$1.40
“ “ “ “ No. 2	1.30
Corn	1.00
Oats	.60
Flour, 25 cwt.	5.00
Corn Meal	3.00
Potatoes	.75
Butter	.12
Eggs	.10
Beans	.08
Culions	.75
Hay, 10 ton	4.00
Wood 12 cord	3.00
Cheese	.20
Pork, salt, 10 pound	1.15
“ “ “ “ 5 pound	1.20
Beef fresh, 10 pound	1.15
Kerosene Oil	.80
Salt, 10 bbl.	6.00
Lard 10 bbl.	2.00

Waseca Lumber Market.

Common Boards, 1st quality, per M.	\$24.00
Feenings	22.00 @ 25.00
Stock Boards	27.00
Wagon Box Boards	24.00
Shedding 10 M.	20.00

JOIST AND DIMENSIONS.

18 feet and under	\$24.00
18 feet to 21	25.00
21, 18 feet and under	21.00
21, 10 and 25 feet	25.00

FLOORING.

1st common, dressed and matched	\$40.00
2d “ “ “ “	35.00
1st dressed	35.00
2d “ “ “ “	30.00

CLEAR STUFF.

1st clear, 14, 14 and 2 inch	\$60.00
2d clear, 14, 14 and 2 inch	45.00

BATH AND PICKETS.

Lath	\$4.75
Pickets, flat	25.00
“ square	25.00

SHINGLES.

Shingles, No. 1	\$5.25
Shingles, No. 2	5.50

Waseca Produce Market.

Wheat per bushel, No. 1	\$1.45
Oats “ “ No. 2	.75
Corn “ “	.80
Potatoes	.75
Pork 10 pound	1.15
Beef 10 pound	1.15
Eggs 10 doz.	1.15
Butter 10 lb.	1.15
Flour 25 cwt.	5.00
Flour 10 cwt.	2.00
Flour 5 cwt.	1.00
Flour 2 1/2 cwt.	.50
Flour 1 1/2 cwt.	.25
Flour 3/4 cwt.	.12
Flour 1/2 cwt.	.06
Flour 1/4 cwt.	.03
Flour 1/8 cwt.	.01

MARRIED.

At the Winnebago City Hotel, on Saturday, the 23d day of May, by E. H. Hutchins, Esq., Mr. LEWIS A. STOW to Miss CLARA SWEEZEY, all of Faribault County.

TAILORESS.

MISS JANE TRAVEL, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Winnebago and vicinity, that she has taken rooms at the Winnebago City Hotel, and is now prepared to do Tailoring work, and all kinds of machine sewing. Work done neatly, and to order. Terms reasonable. Winnebago City, June 24, 1868. 22017

Meeting of the Board of County Commissioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners will be held at the Auditor's Office in Blue Earth City, on Friday, June 12th, A. D. 1868, to appoint TWO APPEALERS of the School Lands in this county, and to transact such other business as may come before the Board at that time. F. W. CADY, County Auditor.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., May 16th, 1868. To Samuel Louder. G. W. Johnson has this day applied for the 2nd quarter, section 18, township 101 north, range 28 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Friday, the 12th day of June, 1868, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation. A. H. BULLIS, Register. H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., May 21st, 1868. To Abram Manchester. Win J. Town has this day applied for the south east quarter, section 30, township 101 north, range 28 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Friday, the 12th day of June, 1868, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation. A. H. BULLIS, Register. H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., April 23rd, 1868. To Peter L. Scribner. John Eaton has this day applied for the north east quarter section 2, township 101 north, range 28 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1868, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation. A. H. BULLIS, Register. H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

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Winnebago City, Minn., April 23rd, 1868. To Peter L. Scribner. John Eaton has this day applied for the north east quarter section 2, township 101 north, range 28 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1868, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation. A. H. BULLIS, Register. H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

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IMPORTANT DECISION.

After careful investigation by competent judges it has been fully and fairly decided that the best place to purchase

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HATS and CAPS,

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and in fact, any kind of Goods, is at the Store of

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First door North of Post Office,

where more Goods can be had for one dollar than any other

STORE

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R. M. WILSON.

v4n21tf pr N. W. SARGENT

April 5th, 1867.

NEW FIRM.

New Goods.

WELCH AND WALLACE,

Dealers in

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AND SHEET IRON WARE,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

SHELF and HEAVY

HARDWARE.

SASH, GLASS and PUTTY.

Manufacturers of

EAVE TROUGHS, SPOUTING,

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Winnebago City, Minn.

April 7th, 1868.

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In Cloths,

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De Laines,

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Hooped Skirts,

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Winnebago City, August 23, 1867. 22017

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And will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

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PROVISIONS, &c.,

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Fairmount, Oct. 28th, 1867. 10911

WAGON & BLACKSMITH

SHOP!

Good Material Constantly on Hand.

Wagons and Carriages Made to Order.

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WHEELER & RICE.

SALOON!

GEORGE E. NELSON, Proprietor.

Liquors of all kinds, Cream Ale and Lager Beer, constantly on hand.

Oysters, Lobsters, Peaches, Blackberries, Raspberries, and CANNED FRUITS of all kinds.

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The Free Homestead.

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

VOL. 5, NO. 33.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 241.

THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Three months..... 50
Six months..... 75
One Year..... 1 50
If not paid in advance, at the rate of a year, 2 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
1st 1m 1w 2m 3m 6m 1yr
1 inch \$1 00 \$2 50 \$5 00 \$8 00 \$10 00
2 inch 1 50 4 00 8 00 12 00 16 00 20 00
3 inch 2 50 6 00 12 00 18 00 24 00 30 00
4 inch 3 50 7 00 14 00 21 00 28 00 35 00
5 inch 4 50 8 00 16 00 24 00 32 00 40 00
6 inch 5 50 9 00 18 00 27 00 36 00 45 00
7 inch 6 50 10 00 20 00 30 00 40 00 50 00
8 inch 7 50 11 00 22 00 33 00 44 00 55 00
9 inch 8 50 12 00 24 00 36 00 48 00 60 00
10 inch 9 50 13 00 26 00 39 00 52 00 65 00
11 inch 10 50 14 00 28 00 42 00 56 00 70 00
12 inch 11 50 15 00 30 00 45 00 60 00 75 00
Notices inserted in the reading columns at double rates.

E. A. HOTCHKISS,
Editor and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

Dr. J. P. Humes,
Physician & Surgeon,
Office at his residence on Cleveland street, second
house east of the Post Office, Winnebago City,
Minn.

P. K. WISER,
Practical Watch-Maker, and
JEWELER, Mankato, Minn.
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery & Silver-Ware. Re-
pairing neatly executed and warranted.

T. DREW,
Manufacturer of and dealer in Furniture, em-
brazing Bureaus, Tables, Mattresses, Bedsteads,
Lounges, Mirrors, Plug Chairs, and in fact
every article of Parlor, Bedroom or Kitchen
Furniture. Front Street, two doors North of
Shoemaker's Hall, Mankato, Minnesota.
243d11f

IRA S. SMITH, MURPHY & CO

Dealers in
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
POST OFFICE BUILDING, FRONT ST.,
MANKATO, MINN.
Particular attention paid to Music Orders.

R. WAITE,
JEWELER,
BLUE EARTH CITY, MINNESOTA.
Has constantly on hand Clocks, Watches, Jew-
ellery, Silver-ware, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments,
Ac. Repairing done with dispatch and war-
ranted. 238d1f

WINNEBAGO CITY HOTEL.
C. S. KIMBALL Proprietor.

Stages leave this Hotel Mondays and Thurs-
days for the nearest Railroad station, and Tues-
days and Saturdays for the West.
A good Livery is connected with the Hotel,
and there are ample accommodations for team-
sters. 212d1f

MANKATO HOUSE
GROVER C. BURT, Proprietor.
HAVING refurnished throughout the above
well-known house, the proprietor asks a
continuance of public patronage. Good stable
accommodations are connected with the house—
Charges moderate. 209

CLIFTON HOUSE.
Front Street, near the Lumber.
MANKATO, MINNESOTA.
M. T. C. FLOWER & SON,
PROPRIETORS.
General Stage Office for all Points in the State. Good
Stabling, with attentive Office. 191d1f

LAW'S HOTEL.
Winnebago City, Minnesota.
E. G. & A. P. COLLINS, Proprietors.
Excellent accommodations, and charges mod-
erate.
Stages leave this House for all points. 237d1f

GLOBE HOTEL,
Wilton, Waseca Co., Minnesota.
J. M. GRAY, Prop.
Terms Reasonable.—Teamsters over night
One dollar and a quarter.
General stage office. Good stabling, and reason-
able charges. 473d1f

GRIEBEL & BROTHER.
wholesale and retail dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES,
Leather, Findings, Shoemakers' Tools, etc.
Front Street,
Opposite the Post Office, Mankato, Minn.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND REAL ESTATE
AGENT.

Will sell Real Estate, make Investments, ex-
amine Titles, pay Taxes, &c.
Office in Court House, Fairmont, Martin Co.
Minnesota.
Nov. 1867. 215d1f

CHAS. HEILBORN.
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FURNITURE
of every variety.
Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand
WARE-ROOMS CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND
STs. MANKATO MINN. 211d1f

A. C. MAY,
DENTIST.
MANKATO, MINNESOTA.
REDUCED PRICES.
FULL SETS OF TEETH—15 DOLLARS.
All work warranted to give perfect satisfac-
tion. Teeth extracted without pain, with the
use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.
Rooms over Christensen's and Knib's Store.
217d1f

OFFICIAL.

Laws of Minnesota.

AN ACT to provide for the trial of of-
fenses upon information.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the
State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the several courts
of this State shall possess, and may ex-
ercise the same power and jurisdiction to
hear, try, and determine prosecutions
upon information for crimes, misdemea-
nors and offenses; to issue writs of pro-
cess, and do all other acts therein, as
they possess and may exercise in cases of
like prosecutions upon indictment.

Sec. 2. All informations shall be
filed during term, in the court having
jurisdiction of the offense specified there-
in, by the prosecuting attorney of the
proper county, as informant; he shall
subscribe his name thereto and endorse
thereon the names of the witnesses known
to him at the time of filing the same;
and at such time before the trial of any
case, as the court may by rule or other-
wise prescribe; he shall also endorse
thereon the names of such other witnesses
as shall be known to him.

Sec. 3. All informations shall be
verified by the oath of the prosecuting
attorney, complainant or some other per-
son, and the offense charged therein shall
be stated with the same fullness and pre-
cision in matters of substance, as is re-
quired in indictments in like cases.
Different offenses, and different degrees
of the same offense, may be joined in one
information, in all cases where the same
might be joined by different courts in
one indictment, and in all cases a defend-
ant or defendants shall have the same
rights as to all proceedings therein, as
he or they would have, if prosecuted for
the same offense upon indictment.

Sec. 4. All the laws of this State
applying to prosecutions upon indict-
ments, to writs and process therein, and
to the issuing and service thereof, to
motions, pleadings, trials and punish-
ments, or the execution of any sentence,
and to all other proceedings in cases of
indictment, whether in the court of origi-
nal or appellate jurisdiction, shall in the
same manner, and to the same extent, as
near as may be, apply to informations,
and all prosecutions and proceedings
thereon.

Sec. 5. Any person who may accord-
ing to law, be committed to jail, or be-
come recognized or held to bail with
sureties for his appearance in court to
answer to any indictment, may, in like
manner, so be committed to jail, or be-
come recognized and held to bail for his
appearance, to answer to any information
or indictment, as the case may be.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the
prosecuting attorney of the proper coun-
ty, to inquire into, and make full exami-
nation of all the facts and circumstances
connected with any case of preliminary
examination, as provided by law, touch-
ing the commission of any offense where-
in the offender shall be committed to jail,
or become recognized or held to bail;
and if the prosecuting attorney shall de-
termine in such case, that an information
ought not to be filed, he shall make, sub-
scribe and file with the clerk of the court,
a statement in writing, containing his
reasons, in fact and in law, for not filing
and information in such case, and such
statement shall be filed at and during the
term of the court at which the offender
shall be held for appearance.

Provided, That in such case, such
court may examine said statement, to-
gether with the evidence filed in the
case, and, if, upon such examination, the
court shall not be satisfied with said
statement the prosecuting attorney shall
be directed by the court, to file the prop-
er information, and bring the case to trial.

Sec. 7. Grand juries shall not here-
after, be drawn, summoned, or required
to attend at the sittings of any courts
within this State, as provided by law,
unless the judge thereof shall so direct
by writing under his hand, and filed with
the clerk of said court.

Sec. 8. No information shall be filed
against any person for any offense, until
such person shall have had a preliminary
examination therefor, as provided by law,
before a justice of the peace, or other
examining magistrate or officer, unless
such person shall waive his right to such
examination.

Provided, however, That informa-
tions may be filed without such examina-
tion against fugitives from justice, and
any fugitive from justice, against whom
an information may be filed may be de-
manded by the Governor of this State,
of executive authority of any other State
or Territory, or of any foreign govern-
ment, in the same manner, and the same
proceedings may be had thereon as pro-
vided by law in cases of demand upon
indictment filed.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect
and be in force from and after the procla-
mation by the Governor, of the ratifica-
tion by the people, of the legislative
proposition to amend section seven (7)
of article (1) of the constitution of this
State.

Approved March 6, 1868.

AN ACT to amend section three (3), of
chapter seventy-two (72), of the gen-
eral statutes, relating to oaths and
acknowledgements.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the
State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section three, of
chapter seventy-two, of the general stat-
utes, be amended so as to read as fol-
lows:

Section 3. Judges of the supreme,
district and probate courts of this State,
the judge of the court of common pleas
of Ramsey county, and the clerks of each
of said courts, county commissioners,
and registers of deeds, and all justices of
the peace, shall have power within their
respective jurisdictions, to administer all
oaths required or authorized by law;
and all committees of the Legislature,
or either branch thereof, all commis-
sioners, referees and committees of persons
appointed by any of said courts, are
authorized to administer oaths necessary
to be taken for the establishment of any
fact or the furtherance of justice, in any
matter coming before such committee,
referee, commissioner or person for inves-
tigation.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect
and be in force from and after its pas-
sage.

Approved February 15, 1868.

AN ACT to prescribe the fees of court
commissioners.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the
State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Court commissioners, for
services mentioned in this act, shall be
allowed the following fees:

Sec. 2. For examining any petition,
complaint, affidavit, or other paper
wherein an order is required—one dol-
lar.

For making and entering an order on
the same—fifty cents.

For taking bail or approving sureties
on any bond or recognizance—fifty cents.

For hearing and deciding on the return
of a writ of *habeas corpus*—three dollars
for each day necessarily occupied in the
hearing of the same.

For all other services rendered by
them, the same fees as allowed by law to
other officers for similar services.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect
and be in force from and after its pas-
sage.

Approved Feb. 7, 1868.

AN ACT to amend section thirty (30),
of chapter sixty-four (64), of the gen-
eral statutes of the State of Min-
nesota, relating to the general terms
of the district court.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the
State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section thirty, of
chapter sixty-four, of the general stat-
utes of this State be amended so as to
read as follows:

Section 30. In the sixth judicial dis-
trict, in the county of Brown, on the
third Tuesday of June.

In the county of Blue Earth, on the
third Tuesday of May, and the first
Tuesday of December.

In the county of Faribault, on the first
Tuesday of June.

In the county of Martin, on the third
Tuesday of October.

In the county of Nicollet, on the first
Tuesday of May, and the third Tuesday
of November.

In the county of Sibley, on the third
Tuesday of March, and the first Tuesday
of October.

In the county of Le Sueur, on the first
Tuesday of March, and the third Tues-
day of September.

In the county of Renville, on the first
Tuesday of April, eighteen hundred and
sixty-eight, and on the first Tuesday of
September in each year thereafter.

The county of Watonwan is hereby
re-attached to the county of Blue Earth
for judicial purposes; and chapter one
hundred and eleven (111), of the gen-
eral laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-
seven is hereby repealed. And all ac-
tions and proceedings now pending in
said county of Watonwan shall be trans-
ferred to, and tried in said county
of Blue Earth, as they would have been
if said chapter one hundred and eleven
had never been passed.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect
and be in force from and after its pas-
sage.

Approved Feb. 20, 1868.

AN ACT to amend section twenty-nine,
of title three, of chapter sixty-four, of
the general statutes, relating to terms
of the district court for Dodge county.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the
State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the second subdi-
vision of section twenty-nine, title three,
chapter sixty-four, of the general stat-
utes be so amended as to read as fol-
lows:

In the county of Dodge, on the first
Monday in March, and first Monday in
September.

Sec. 2. All writs, recognizances, and
all other papers, and proceedings made
returnable to the district court of said

county, shall be considered and deemed
to be returnable to the terms of said
court, as the same are fixed by this act;
and all continuances, appeals, motions,
notices, or other proceedings, taken or
made, to or for any term of said court,
shall be considered and construed to be
made or taken to the terms of said court
as fixed by this act.

Sec. 3. Chapter one hundred and
seven of the general laws of 1867, is
hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect
and be in force from and after the first
day of June next.

Approved March 5, 1868.

AN ACT to authorize the District
Court or any Judge thereof, in actions
now or hereafter pending therein, to
bring parties into Court to defend such
actions by order.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the
State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Whenever the plaintiff, his
agent or attorney in any action now or
hereafter pending in any of the district
courts of this State, shall discover that
any party ought, in order to a full and
just determination of such action, to have
been made defendant therein, and shall
make an affidavit stating the pendency
of such action and the reasons why such
party ought to have been made a defen-
dant therein, and present the same to said
court or to a judge thereof, the said court
or judge shall, if such reasons are deemed
sufficient, grant an order reciting the
summons by which the action was com-
menced, and requiring the said party
to appear and answer the complaint in
said summons named within twenty
days after the service of such order
upon him, exclusive of the day of such
service, and in default thereof, the
judgment or relief demanded in said
complaint will be rendered against him,
in all respects as though he had been
made a party to such action in the first
instance.

Sec. 2. The order shall be served
upon the party in the manner now pro-
vided by law for the service of a sum-
mons in said court, in civil actions.

Sec. 3. The said court or judge
may upon application of the plaintiff at
the time of applying for the order in the
first section of this act named or at
any time thereafter, make an order
staying all further proceedings in
said action, for such time as may be
necessary to enable the plaintiff to have
the said party in said action named,
brought into court to defend in said
action.

Sec. 4. After a party has been
brought into court under the provisions
of this act, the action shall proceed
against all the parties thereto in the
same manner as though they had all
been originally made defendants there-
in.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect
and be in full force from and after its
passage.

Approved February 27th, 1868.

AN ACT to amend section 297 of chap-
ter 63 of the general statutes, in re-
lation to judgments.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the
State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section two hun-
dred and ninety-seven of chapter sixty-
six page 492 of the general statutes of
the State of Minnesota be amended so
as to read as follows:

Sec. 297. If the purchaser of real
property sold on execution, or his suc-
cessor in interest is evicted therefrom
in consequence of irregularity in the
proceedings concerning the sale, or of
the reversal or the discharge of the
judgment, he may recover the price
paid with interest from the judgment
creditor; such judgment creditor, if
the recovery was in consequence of the
irregularity, shall thereupon be entitled
to a new execution on the judgment at
any time within ten years after such
eviction, for the price paid on the sale,
with interest; and for that purpose
the judgment shall be deemed valid
against the judgment debtor, his per-
sonal representatives, heirs or devisees;
but not against a purchaser in good
faith or an incumbrancer where title or
incumbrance has accrued before a levy
on such new execution.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect
and be in force from and after its pas-
sage.

Approved March 3, 1868.

AN ACT to amend section two hun-
dred and four of chapter sixty-six of
the general statutes, relating to post-
ponement of trial.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the
State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Section two hundred and
four of chapter sixty-six of the general
statutes is hereby amended by adding

at the end thereof as follows, that is to
say:

And if the adverse party thereupon
admit, that such evidence would be
given, and that it be considered as ac-
tually given on the trial, or offered and
overruled as improper, the trial must
not be postponed.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect
and be in force from and after its pas-
sage.

Approved March 4, 1868.

AN ACT to amend section two hundred
and twenty-six (226), title seventeen
(17), of the general statutes, relating
to trials by the court, and to repeal
section two hundred and twenty-seven
of said chapter.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the
State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section two hun-
dred and twenty-six, title seventeen,
of the general statutes, relating to
trials by the court, and to repeal
section two hundred and twenty-seven
of said chapter.

SECTION 226. In addition to the gen-
eral terms, the district court is always
open for the transaction of all business;
for the entry of judgements, of decrees,
of orders of course, and all such other
orders as have been granted by the court
or judges, and for the hearing and deter-
mination of all matters brought before
the court or judge, except the trial of
issues of fact. The judges of the several
district courts, may, by order, appoint
such special terms in the counties of their
respective districts, as may be deemed
necessary or convenient, and at such
terms all business heretofore mentioned
may be transacted. When any matter
is heard by the court or judge, the de-
cision may be made out of term; and
such decision may be an order or a direc-
tion that an order or judgement or decree
be entered; and upon filing in the office
of the clerk in the county where the
action or proceeding is pending, the de-
cision in writing, signed by the judge, an
order or judgement or decree, as the
case may require, if any, shall be entered
by such clerk, in conformity with such
decision.

Sec. 2. That section two hundred
and twenty-seven [227], of said title and
chapter, be, and the same is, hereby re-
pealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect
and be in force from and after its pas-
sage.

Approved Feb. 22, 1868.

AN ACT relating to the claim and de-
livery of personal property.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the
State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Section one hundred and
fourteen [114], of chapter sixty-six
[66], of the general statutes of Minne-
sota, is amended so as to read as follows:

Section 114. The plaintiff or his at-
torney may thereupon by endorsement in
writing upon the affidavit, require the
sheriff of the county where the property
claimed may be, to take the same from
the defendant and deliver it to the plain-
tiff; and upon the receipt of the affida-
vit, with the endorsement thereon, to-
gether with a bond executed to the
defendant by the plaintiff, or some one
in his behalf, with one or more sureties,
to be approved by the sheriff, in an amount
double the value of the property; con-
ditioned that the property shall be re-
turned to the defendant, if a return shall
be adjudged, and for the payment to him,
of such sum as for any cause may be re-
covered against the plaintiff. The sheriff
shall forthwith take the property describ-
ed in the affidavit, if it be in the posses-
sion of the defendant, or his agent, and
retain it in his custody until delivered,
as hereinafter provided. He must also
serve on the defendant without delay, a
copy of the affidavit, endorsement and
bond, by delivering the same to him per-
sonally, if he can be found, or to his
agent, from whose possession the property
is taken, or, if neither can be found, by
leaving them at the usual place of abode
of either, with some person of suitable
age and discretion.

Sec. 2. Section one hundred and
twenty-seven [127], of said chapter six-
ty-six, is amended so as to read as fol-
lows:

Section 227. He shall file the affidavit
and endorsement, with his return thereon,
with the clerk of the court in which the
action is pending, within twenty days
after taking the property mentioned
therein.

Sec. 3. Sections one hundred and
fifteen [115], one hundred and sixteen
[116], and one hundred and seventeen
[117], are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect
and be in force from and after its pas-
sage.

Approved March 6, 1868.

AN ACT to fix the time for holding
general terms of the district court in
the counties of Wright, Sherburne,
Stearns, Meeker, Morrison, Doug-
las, St. Louis, Benton and Mille Lac.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the
State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Section two hundred and
four of chapter sixty-six of the general
statutes is hereby amended by adding

SECTION 1. The general terms of the
district court shall be held in the fol-
lowing named counties, at the time
hereinafter specified—namely:

In the county of Wright, annually,
on the first Tuesday in June.

In the county of Sherburne, annual-
ly, on the second Tuesday in June.

In the county of Stearns, annual-
ly, on the third Tuesday in June, and sec-
ond Tuesday in December.

In the county of Meeker, annually,
on the fourth Tuesday in September.

In the county of Morrison, annual-
ly, on the third Tuesday in October.

In the county of Douglas, annual-
ly, on the first Tuesday in October.

In the county of St. Louis, on the
first Tuesday in August, in the year
eighteen hundred and sixty-nine [1869]
and every two years thereafter, on the
first Tuesday in August.

In the county of Benton, annual-
ly, on the last Tuesday in November.

In the county of Mille Lac, on the
first Tuesday in August in the year
eighteen hundred and sixty-eight [1868]
and every two years thereafter on the
first Tuesday in August.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts fix-
ing any other time for holding general
terms of the district court in any of the
aforesaid counties, as heretofore fixed
by law, shall be returnable to the next
term of said court hold in such coun-
ty at the time herein specified, and shall
be as valid and binding in all respects,
as though such term had not been chang-
ed.

Sec. 3. All process or proceedings
issued, had or done, for any general
term of the district court in any of the
aforesaid counties, as heretofore fixed
by law, shall be returnable to the next
term of said court hold in such coun-
ty at the time herein specified, and shall
be as valid and binding in all respects,
as though such term had not been chang-
ed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect
and be in force from and after its pas-
sage.

Approved March 4, 1868.

AN ACT to amend chapter sixty-six
[66] of the General Statutes, as
amended by section 2 of the General
Laws of 1867, in relation to attach-
ments.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the
State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one hundred and
forty of chapter sixty-six of the general
statutes as amended by section two of
chapter sixty-six of the general laws of
1867, be, and the same is, hereby amend-
ed so as to read as follows:

Section 140. A defendant whose
property has been attached, may at any
time before trial, execute to the plaintiff
a bond in double the amount claimed in
the complaint, or if the value of the
property attached be less than the value
of the property, with two or more sure-
ties, to be approved by the officer allow-
ing the writ of attachment, or by the
court commissioner of the county in
which the defendant resides; conditioned
that if the plaintiff recover judgement in
the action, he will pay such judgement,
or an amount thereof equal to the value
of the property attached, and the officer
approving such bond shall make an order
discharging such attachment.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect
and be in force from and after its pas-
sage.

Approved March 6, 1868.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE for June con-
tains Historical Sketches of the Reign of
George II., No. III.; The Teaching of
English; Spiritualism in Chancery;
Social Silence; Storming of Magdala;
Linda Tresselt, concluded; All for
Greed, concluded; The American Lec-
ture-System; Walt Whitman's Poems;
Poetry, &c., &c. Littell & Gay, Bos-
ton.

Bonnets are growing smaller in Paris.
N. Y. city had eighteen rainy days
last month.

The water in the rivers of Maine re

THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1868.

This paper has a larger circulation than any other paper in Fairbault County, and is the only paper in the county, which is printed entirely at home.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,

CLYDE S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

For Presidential Electors,

THOMAS G. JONES, of Anoka County.
W. B. RAMBO, of Freeborn County.
C. T. BROWN, of Nicollet County.
OSCAR MALMROS, of Ramsey County.

Republican Congressional Convention.

The Republicans of the First Congressional District of Minnesota are requested to meet in a Delegate Convention at WATONNA, Steele Co., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of JULY, 1868, at 10 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Representative in Congress for said District. The several counties comprising the District will be entitled to delegates as follows, viz:

Blue Earth.....6	Nicollet.....3
Brewer.....1	Olmescent.....3
Dodge.....1	Redwood.....3
Fairbault.....1	Reston.....3
Fillmore.....1	Rice.....3
Freeborn.....1	Wadena.....3
Houston.....1	Winona.....3
Jackson.....1	Watonwan.....3
Le Sueur.....1	Scott.....3
Martin.....1	Sibley.....3
Mower.....1	Steele.....3

The remaining counties in the District one each.

C. A. TAPPAN, Chairman.
A. C. DUNN,
O. P. WHITCOMB,
E. W. THIE,
J. S. SMITH,
J. E. JOHNSON, Jr.,
W. B. STRAIT,
Constitutional Union, First District.
Watonna, April 22, 1868.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Hear William C. Bryant.

From the New York Evening Post.

The first characteristic of life everywhere is change, growth, adaptation to modifying circumstances and events. The point which marks the end of change in a body or a mind, in a society or a party, is the end of its life. That this change shall be true growth, that every movement shall be in the line of a development and manifestation of the principles it embodies, and which justify its existence, is the responsibility of those who control and direct it.

Four years ago the Republican party declared to the country its determination that the rebellion should be suppressed by force of arms; that slavery should be extirpated from the land; that the soldiers of the Republic, after saving it from destruction, should themselves be honored and protected by the people, and should be forever dear in memory; and that, in the financial administration of the government, the leading principles should be faithfulness to all our obligations, and a jealous care of the national honor.

The voice of the people sanctioned this declaration at the time with an emphasis which admitted no question; and the history of the nation from that day until now has been the fulfillment of it. There has been no instance in American politics in which the march of events has with such rapidity and thoroughness left behind it the absorbing question of one Presidential campaign before entering the next. Rebellion has been suppressed by force of arms; slavery has been extirpated from the land; the soldiers of the Republic are at rest from war, and are only distinguished from the whole body of citizens into which they have quietly merged, by the honor of their past achievements and the grateful remembrance of the nation.

Of the great questions of 1864 which are still alive, and likely to enter into the canvass of 1868, there remains only that of our financial system. The outline of it, as then traced by the people in their wise resolve to be upright and honest, stands still unimpaired in their convictions and will; and even those who a few months ago hoped that the people would be corrupted by the burdens now so heavy upon them, and would confer power on shameless teachers of dishonesty, are already nearly silenced by their indignant assertion of their honor and truth.

What then remains for the Republican party of the day? Shall it adopt the language of men who say that its work is done? Shall it rest content with its achievements, and ask to be dismissed into history, with an honorable epitaph? Its answer is contained in the resolutions of the Chicago convention, and it seems reasonable to expect that the people will accept it as the worthy and proper answer.

For the Republican party has its existence, not in a mere protest against a passing form of wrong, but in the affirmation of right; not in opposition to human slavery, but in direct avowal of civil and political equality. Slavery, in the

form of a conspiracy against the Republic, is put down. Slavery, in the form of an oligarchy, insulting human nature and poisoning political thought with sophisms to prove that might makes right, is dead. But it has left a great estate, divided now among many heirs; and so long as a fragment of its property in ideas, or of its property in influence, remains to block up the way of human freedom in its broadest, fullest movement, so long is there work to do for the party of freedom; so long that party must move with events, and be the pioneer of the nation into an even greater future. It will be well for the whole country if this can still be done by the same organization which has already done so much; if the Republican party can be so far preserved from corruption, dissension and fanaticism—its three most dangerous foes—as still to be entrusted with the government. For its central principle, that out of which its working ideas and its strength with the people have grown, is justice. That this is its character has been conspicuously shown by the opposition to it, which has always been founded as a party on some aim or policy pronounced by the popular conscience to be unjust. And the Chicago resolutions, whatever faults a minute criticism might detect in the language or in the form of some of them, are, as a whole, an explicit and satisfactory declaration of the general sense of justice as applied to the living questions of the day.

Foremost among them comes the recognition of what has already been done towards the reorganization of society in the South on the principle of equal rights; and the purpose, now that, beyond doubt, of the American people, that suffrage, in the new States of mixed population, shall not be withheld from either class on account of color. It is not improbable that the contest before the people will be fought upon this issue. The Democratic leaders seem to have stood still for many years, while the world is moving, and still, perhaps, trust the power of silly appeals to prejudice of race and color. In reality, a great part of the strength they now appear to have has grown out of objections, honestly entertained by friends of equal rights, to some of the special methods and temporary moods of the majority in Congress, and not out of any dissatisfaction towards the cardinal points of Republican doctrine. When the great issue comes in its simplicity before the people, that apparent strength is sure to melt away before the fervent fidelity of the masses to justice.

The resolutions upon the finances and the debt, though very general, could scarcely be improved; but call for a more full discussion hereafter. The repudiators have been so generally rejected by public opinion, that no great party is likely to avow views essentially different from these. The same may be said, with still greater assurance, of the policy of the convention towards naturalized citizens and foreign immigration; and of its promise of substantial gratitude to the soldiers and seamen of the war, and of support and protection to the widows and children of the fallen.

Nor would it be reasonable to object to an expression of disappointment and indignation from the Republican party, towards the President of the United States, even were its language more bitter than that of the ninth resolution. Whatever he, as an officer, has deserved of a court, or of Congress no man can doubt that he has justly incurred rebuke and rejection from the party which raised him to power. That its rebuke might have been expressed more effectively by language of greater dignity and reserve, does not detract from its essential justice.

But the Convention has done wisely and well to add, as a pendant to its denunciation of Mr. Johnson, the resolution proposed by Mr. Shurz, which shows that it is not the President's sympathy with southern distress, or his kind indulgence towards repentant rebels, that has brought upon him the wrath of the party. Justice is no longer justice when it ceases to be tempered with mercy. The people of the U. S. are alone in history in that moral greatness which can afford to pardon treason. Nothing in their character and actions has so ennobled themselves or so surprised and impressed Europe as their successful lenity to vanquished rebellion. Without an expression of this magnanimous spirit, the authoritative declaration of the principles by the party of justice would have been complete; and would have illustrated most imperfectly the character and record of the chieftains who is their standard bearer.

To the Members of the Minnesota Editors and Publishers' Association.

Pursuant to the invitation of the Wisconsin Editors and Publishers' Association accepted by the Minnesota Association at the annual meeting in January last, a reunion and excursion of the two Associations will take place at Milwaukee Wis., on the 23rd day of June next.

The programme is as follows:—The Wisconsin Association meets in Convention at Milwaukee on the 23rd, and will be joined there by the members of our Association. The excursion will leave Milwaukee at midnight of the 23rd by a special train of Pullman's Palace night cars and arrive at Chicago at 6 a. m. of the 24th. Leave Chicago at 7 a. m. same day, and arrive at St. Louis at 8 p. m. Leave St. Louis at 4 p. m. of the 25th by boat for Quincy Ill., and there take the boat at 8 o'clock a. m. Arrive at Chicago 8 p. m. Leave Chicago Saturday, the 27th in the afternoon or evening as may be deemed advisable, for home.

Members of the Minnesota Association intending to join the excursion will please to inform me as early as possible, that I may forward their names to Mr. Seymour, President of the Wisconsin Association, who has kindly procured passes, and will forward them on my recommendation.

Rochester Minn, May 28th 1868.
A. J. LEONARD, President,
Minn. Editors and Publishers Association.

Gen. Grant's Library.

The home of Gen. Grant is an agreeable one to the visitor, and plainly shows the nature and taste of the occupant. Tall walnut book cases surround three sides of the library. Everything relating to the business of war is there, and histories in abundance. The usual display of fiction, essays, biography, philosophy and works of general information and reference, line the shelves. On the mantle is a cigar stand; a bronze statuette of a drummer, and another of a bugler. Engravings of Washington, Lincoln, Sherman and Sheridan, and several photographs of Rogers' statues are the only pictures in the room. Easy chairs and lounges are placed carelessly about the room, and the library is without doubt the most cheerful and inviting apartment in the house. A miniature saddle and trappings in bronze and silver is fastened to cross sables of the same metal. A bronze drum rests beside a stack of six inch muskets; a cigar case from the home of Burns; a half dozen curiously formed and elaborately decorated pipes and cigar holders; powder horns mounted in gold and silver, each having its separate history, and a hundred rare little articles of vertu adorn the table and mantels. On a side table in tin boxes are the five military commissions of Colonel, Brigadier General, Major General, Lieutenant General and General, with the parchments of the Brevet ranks which Grant has received. Some very costly Albums, Prayer Books and Bibles are also upon the table. An oil painting of Sheridan and one of McPherson are prominently hung in the parlors, and a marble bust and engraving of President Lincoln are also conspicuous.

—Boston Journal.

Territory of Wyoming.

The Senate has passed the bill organizing the Territory of Wyoming, comprising the district south of Montana and hitherto attached to Dakota. It was expected to bear the name of Lincoln. The most prominent natural feature of the territory is Fremont's Peak, the highest elevation of the Rocky Mountains, and it includes the sources of the Wind River, the latter being a tributary of the Yellowstone, the valley of the Sweetwater, now the scene of mining excitement, and other tributaries of the Platte, and the Laramie Plains. The South Pass is near its western border and the recent discoveries of gold and silver, as well as the approach of the Union Pacific Railroad, have attracted a sufficient population to warrant a Territorial organization. We are not certain whether this is a House bill, but our impression is that it originated in the Senate, which, by the way, was quite customary when Senator Douglas presided in the Committee on Territories. If the bill has yet to pass the House, the name is very likely to be changed—perhaps to Lincoln or to some Indian designation. As the territory of the Crow Indians is included within its boundaries, perhaps the aboriginal name of that tribe, Upsaroka, might be regarded as not inappropriate.

—St. Paul Press.

The sisters of the Sorosis have come to grief. Dissensions crept in, and some of the original leaders, the Carys, Miss Kate Field, and a dozen others, have retired and are planning another and more modest organization for the social benefit and art elevation of the clever of the sex.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

The President has issued the following:

The President with deep regret announces to the people of the United States the death of Wheatland, Pa., on the 1st inst., of his honored predecessor, James Buchanan. This event will occasion mourning in the nation for the loss of an eminent citizen and honored public servant. As a mark of respect for his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Department be immediately placed in mourning, and that all business be suspended on the day of the funeral. It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on the occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Such of his relatives and friends as could be summoned were with him in his last moments. He prayed and took the sacrament at six o'clock on Monday morning. "God bless my country" were the last words expressed by him, and they were repeated several times in a whisper. One of his latest requests was, that ex-President Pierce, Fillmore and President Johnson be invited to attend his funeral. His funeral took place at Wheatland on Thursday, June 4.

The St. Paul Dispatch contains the following "good one":

We have heard a good joke perpetrated lately by Representative Windom, of this State. In the House of Representatives, when a division occurs on any vote, tellers are ordered, and two members are appointed by the Speaker, who stand in front of the speaker's desk, and all the members pass between them and are counted—the affirmative voting first, and then the negative. Washburne, of Illinois, has a fashion whenever he is one of the tellers, not only to count the members as they pass by, but to lay his hand pattingly on each man's shoulder. It has been observed, however, since Donnelly's infamous attack on him, that Washburne has refrained from laying his hand on either Windom or Donnelly, or from speaking to Windom—Donnelly refusing to speak to him. Some member called Windom's attention to this fact. "Yes," said Mr. Windom, "Donnelly has done one good thing—he has taught Mr. Washburne to keep his hands off Minnesota members."

Grant and Colfax make a ticket hard to beat. The wonderful military success of the one, and the great political ability of the other, cannot be written down or belittled by newspaper editors; and the attempt to do so is a folly only worthy of the late management of the Democratic party. The hero of Donelson, Corinth, most wonderful of all, of Vicksburg, and finally of Richmond, is not a third rate General, and no literary scribbler can make him one. The gentleman who has worked his way up to the Speakership of the House of Representatives is not a bad politician, and those who buy him for one will not make a profitable bargain. Probably there are no two leading names stronger, individually or collectively, than the two which have been put forward.—N. Y. Citizen.

The Grave of Jacob.

Mr. Prime, who visited the grave of Jacob, in Hebron, thus eloquently describes the burying of the patriarch by his greatest son:—

"But the stillness of the valley of Eschol is broken by the sound of an advancing army and the heavy notes of mournful music. Men called it the mourning of the Egyptians, nor did they understand that he whose bones were brought with such majestic pomp to the cave of Machpelah, was the father of a race of kings, who should possess the land of Canaan for a thousand years.

I saw this scene, too, on the hill-side. The stone was rolled back from the door, and the eyes of men might again gaze in on the repose of the fathers. The bier was set down at the entrance, and twelve stalwart men, robed as princes, stood over the dust of the great dead, and bowed their heads in reverence. One most royal of all, in form and feature as in apparel, stood by his father's head and placed his love to his stout brethren, thenceforth, forever, and they lifted Israel to the side of his father Isaac and his beloved Leah, as he had hidden them in that exquisite sigh of the old man's dying hour:—

"I am to be gathered unto my people! Bury me with my fathers in the cave that is in the field of Machpelah, which is before Mamre, in the land of Canaan, which Abraham bought with the field of Ephron the Hittite, for a possession of a burial-place. There they buried Abraham and Sarah his wife; there they buried Isaac and Rebekah his wife; and there I buried Leah." And when Jacob had made an end of commanding his sons, he gathered up his feet into the bed, and yielded up his ghost, and was gathered unto his people. And then the cave of Machpelah was closed against the dead, and no more came to the assembly of its

gloom. Some have, indeed, supposed that Joseph was at last carried to his father's resting-place, but we have no authority for believing that his bones were removed from Shechem. As years passed, the sacrilegious hands of men may have rifled the tomb of its sacred contents, and scattered the dust of the patriarchs on the soil of their beautiful valley. The oak that spreads its giant arms on the plain, may have withered in its stony form some of the blood of Abraham. The vines that gleam in autumn with their golden fruits, may spring from the dust of Rebekah. The solitary palm that stands by the great mosque, may have taken its stately beauty from the graceful form of Leah. But the place, itself, has never been forgotten, and cannot now be mistaken."

—Life in the Holy Land.
J. B. BURR & Co.,
Hartford, Conn.

ASSESSMENT.—The following are the figures at which the Assessors of Stearns county have decided to assess property for 1868: Horses \$100, mules \$10, oxen (pair) \$100, cows \$20, 3 year heifers \$15, 2 years do \$10, yearlings \$5, hogs \$1, sheep \$1, wagons \$60, reapers \$100, mowers \$40, threshing machines \$250, drills \$40, unimproved land \$2 per acre, improved land \$3 per acre.

The Chatfield Democrat proposes the following conundrum, which was read without a meaning before we added Democracy to the answer:

Why is the Radical party like the Railroad between the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis?
Because it is running a "Dummy."
—Democracy.

One act of the Methodist Episcopal Convention at Chicago, was to rescind a vote of censure passed in 1836 upon two members of the body for attending an anti-slavery prayer meeting.

A cavern or grotto said to rival the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, has been discovered about twenty miles north of Ottawa, Canada.

On the 30th of last month a man was buried alive forty feet deep in a well, near St. Charles, Minn.

Gen. Mc Clellan has been rejected by the Senate as minister to England.

OFFICIAL.

Laws of Minnesota.

AN ACT to establish general terms of court in the counties of Brown and Redwood, in the sixth judicial district, and to attach the counties of Murray, Pipestone, Cottonwood and McPhail to said Redwood county, for judicial purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The general term of the district court in and for the county of Brown, in the sixth judicial district, shall be held at New Ulm, in said county, on the third Tuesday in June in each year.

Sec. 2. The general term of the district court in and for the county of Redwood, in the sixth judicial district, shall be held at Redwood Falls, in said county, on the second Tuesday of September, in each year.

Sec. 3. For judicial purposes, to enforce civil rights and criminal justice, the counties of Murray, Pipestone, Cottonwood and McPhail are attached to the county of Redwood; and for such purposes all the officers of the county of Redwood, necessary to effect the same, shall have and exercise full jurisdiction, power and authority over, and act in and for said counties of Murray, Pipestone, Cottonwood and McPhail, as fully as if they were part of Redwood county.

Sec. 4. All writs, recognizances and other proceedings, made returnable in said sixth judicial district to any other place than said New Ulm, in actions now pending, the cause or subject matter of which originated in the county of Brown, shall be considered and deemed returnable to the terms of such court, in the county of Brown, as the same are fixed by this act, and all continuances, and all motions, made or taken to any other place than said New Ulm, in all cases and actions now pending, the cause or subject matter of which originated in the county of Brown, shall be deemed to be made or taken to the terms of such court in the county of Brown, as the same are fixed by this act, and all motions or other proceedings noticed or ordered to be heard at any other place than said New Ulm, in all cases and actions, the cause or subject matter of which originated in the county of Brown, shall all be allowed and considered to be noticed or ordered for hearing at the terms of such court in the county of Brown, as the same are fixed by this act, provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any criminal action or proceeding now pending in the district court in and for the county of Nicollet, nor shall it be so construed as to effect any civil actions wherever said actions may have been, or may hereafter be commenced outside of Brown county.

Sec. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 8, 1868.

Andrew C. Dunn.

Attorney and Counselor at Law in Winnebago City, Minn., will attend to professional business throughout the State.

1741

TAILORESS.

MISS JANE THAYER would respectfully announce to the citizens of Winnebago and vicinity, that she has taken rooms at the Winnebago City Hotel, and is now prepared to do Tailoring work, and all kinds of machine sewing. Work done neatly, and to order. Terms reasonable. Winnebago City, June 3d, 1868. 2301

HOW TO TAKE PICTURES!!!

A beautiful Photograph Process,—so simple and easy, that anybody can take any number of EXACT PICTURES—copies of Likenesses, Prints, &c., in a few minutes, by the action of the sun's light. No instrument required. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mailed free for 50 cts. Address, THOMAS J. WARD, 241 St. Marys, Vigo Co., Ind.

A. C. MAY.

DENTIST—MANKATO, MINNESOTA.

Full Sets of Teeth, for the present, for \$15 Dollars. Special attention given to all kinds of Dental work, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Laughing Gas given for the extraction of teeth. RUBIN OVER CHRISTENSEN & BROS.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR HOWLAND'S

GRANT.

AS A SOLDIER AND A STATESMAN. An accurate history of his Military and Civil Career. In one large octavo volume now 659 pages, finely illustrated. Agents will find this the book to sell at the present time. The largest commission given. We supply no extra inducements to canvassers. Agents will see the advantage of dealing directly with the publishers. For descriptive circulars, and terms, address, J. B. BURR & Co., Publishers, Hartford, Conn. 241

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 2d, 1868.

To Win P. Kelsey: H. M. Kelsey has this day applied for the n b of the n w q and n b of the n e q of section 34 township 102 north, range 30 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 11th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 2d, 1868.

To Thomas Chittlog: E. J. Jamieson has this day applied for the s w q of section 34, township 101 north, range 30 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 11th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 2d, 1868.

To Daniel McLeod: Patrick Hanell has this day applied for the w h of the w q and s q of section 34, township 101 north, range 28 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Monday, the 14th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City Minn., May 27th, 1868.

To Joseph Russell, Sr.: Patrick Carel has this day applied for the north west quarter, section 26, township 104 north, range 22 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 27th day of June, 1868, at 12 m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., May 19th, 1868.

To Samuel Louder: G. W. Johnson has this day applied for the s w quarter, section 18, township 101 north, range 28 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Friday, the 19th day of June, 1868, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., May 21st, 1868.

To Abram Manchester: Wm J Town has this day applied for the south east quarter, section 30, township 101 north, range 22 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Friday, the 19th day of June, 1868, at 12 m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., April 28, 1868.

To Peter L. Scrimmer: John Eaton has this day applied for the north east quarter section 21, township 105 north, range 30 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1868, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., May 18th, 1868.

To Abram Manchester: Wm J Town has this day applied for the south east quarter of section 30, township 101 north, range 22 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Friday, the 19th day of June, 1868, at 12 m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

Meeting of the Board of County Commissioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners will be held at the Auditor's Office in Blue Earth City, on Friday, June 12th, A. D. 1868, to appoint TWO APPRAISERS of the School Lands in this county, and to transact such other business as may come before the Board at that time.

F. W. CADY,
County Auditor.

To Consumptives.

The REV. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who do so, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address, REV. EDW. A. WILSON, No. 163 South Second St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1868.

Crops in Faribault county never were more promising than now.

The District court which is now in session at Blue Earth City will probably last during the remainder of the present week.

Is it because the subscriptions are not all paid that we do not hear the school-house bell ringing? If so, stir up the subscribers, "Freel," and let us hear it jingle.

Rain, mud, thunder and lightning was the variety for last week, and it seems that the same programme will be used until worn out although we will print a new one for nothing if it will be convenient to use it for a few days.

The *Scientific American* of the 6th inst. contains a notice of a MEDICAL compound which was recently patented by Dr. J. P. Humes of Winnebago City. The virtues of the medicine are attested by very many residents of Faribault County.

Misfortune.—This is a world of misfortune, and one of the saddest to a good housekeeper is to be afflicted with heavy, yellow, sour bread, biscuit, &c. If you are ever troubled in this way, use D. B. De Land & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus*, when you will be surprised at its charming results in removing the cause of your misfortune.

The "Mayor" is wide-awake and performing his duty in a manner that will insure his reelection. He is now raising means to procure and erect a new Liberty Pole, instead of the old one that now stands in main street near the "Collins House." The "Mayor" informs us that he is going to make an effort to have a big celebration in Winnebago City on the coming Fourth of July. Go in "Mayor."

Our neighbors at Blue Earth City have undoubtedly been having lively times during court week, as there has been more business before the court than at any previous session. Lovers of fun have been greatly blessed during the past week, by giving strict attention to testimony from the witness stand, as may be readily perceived by the exclamation: "Did I turn around?" "Lies!" in particular, from all accounts "saw where the laugh come in."

The furs bought by Kellogg, Moulton & Deudon in the country west of this place, are about being sold, and we think by next week we will be able to give to our readers an account of the number of furs bought by the above named company since last fall, and also the prices paid for the different kinds, showing at the same time the amount of money that the fur trade has circulated among our people that would otherwise have been kept out of the country.

Notice.—The officers of the Faribault Co. Agricultural Society and all others interested are requested to meet at Moulton's Hall in Winnebago City on Saturday the 27th of June at two o'clock p. m., to arrange Premium List, appoint committee and transact any other business that may properly come before them.

Farmers! if you design to have a Fair this fall, turn out and let us begin the work at once.

By order of the President,
J. H. Welch Secretary.

On Thursday morning last, while numerous elements were raging, one more noticeable than the rest, known as lightning, made a flying trip to our village. It violently struck and penetrated the earth, within a very short distance of the residence of Wm. Lowe, tearing up the ground at a fearful rate, and jarring the town generally. Although quite a number of feet from Mr. Lowe's house, bottles, cups and many other things were thrown from the shelves to the floor; no particular damage being done however. Fortunately the family was absent and thus escaped danger.

We feel it our duty to mention the fact that there is a mud-hole on the public highway but a few rods north of town, in so bad a condition that teams cannot get in and out of our village on said road without miring almost out of sight.

This is ridiculous, and should be looked at at once, as teamsters say it is decidedly the worst place between here and Mankato.

Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. Ed. Weed, an employee of the Minnesota Stage Company, at Winnebago,

has interested himself in the matter, and that the breach has been temporarily healed. The Road Master has agreed to put things in condition as soon as the roads are in good condition; and so we expect that when the traveling is good, the waste places will be made smooth.

No one disputes the fact that Wheeler & Rice of Winnebago City manufacture as good plows as can be had in the country, and we think those who consult their own interests will not fail to purchase of them, if they are in need of the article. The practice of buying goods of foreign manufacture when as good articles are made at home, sold at equal prices, is ruinous to the prosperity of the country, and is really an insult to the manufacturers. Messrs. Wheeler & Rice have already manufactured and sold this season over eighty plows, and the demand for them is not yet abated, in spite of the fact that very many imported plows have been disposed of by other parties. The firm contemplates erecting new buildings this summer to accommodate their fast increasing business, and we believe the people in this vicinity will not fail to appreciate their go-ahead-iveness.

MARKET REPORTS.

Winnebago City Market.

Corrected Weekly by Moulton & Deudon.

Wheat, spring, No. 1	\$1.40
" " No. 2	1.30
Corn	1.00
Oats	.80
Flour, 35 cwt.	4.50
Corn Meal	3.00
Potatoes	.75
Butter	.20
Eggs	.12
Beans	.30
Canned	.75
Hay, 3 ton	4.00
Wood 3 cord	4.00
Cheese	.20
Pork, salt, 3 pound	.18
" fresh, 3 cwt.	12.50
Beef fresh, 3 pound	1.00
Kerosene Oil	.50
Salt, 3 bbl.	6.00
Lard 3 bbl.	20.00

Waseca Lumber Market.

Common Boards, 1st quality, per M.	\$24.00
Pine	23.00
Stock Boards	27.00
Wagon Box Boards	30.00
Shedding 3 M.	30.00

JOIST AND DIMENSIONS.

18 feet and under	\$21.00
18 feet to 24	26.00
24, 18 feet and under	24.00
24, 18 and 26 feet	25.00

FLORING.

1st common, dressed and matched	\$40.00
2d " " "	35.00
1st dressed	\$25.00
2d " " "	20.00

CLEAR STUFF.

1st clear, 11, 13 and 2 inch.	\$60.00
2d clear, 11, 13 and 2 inch.	45.00

LATH AND PICKETS.

Lath	\$4.75
Pickets, flat	25.00
" square	25.00

SHINGLES.

Shingles, No. 1	\$3.25
Shingles, No. 2	3.50

Waseca Produce Market.

Wheat per bushel, No. 1	\$1.85
" " No. 2	1.75
Oat " "	1.25
Corn " "	.80
Potatoes " "	.80
Pork 35 hundred	50 to 9.00
Beef 35 " live weight	4.50
Lard 35 pound	16
Flour, 35 cwt. retail	4.75
Butter, 35 pound	20 to 25
Eggs 35 doz.	15
Hides 35 pound, green	6
Tallow 35 lb.	12 1/2
Beans 35 bushel	4.00

IMPORTANT DECISION.

After careful investigation by competent judges it has been fully and fairly decided that the best place to purchase

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES

and in fact, any kind of Goods, is at the Store of

R. M. Wilson,

First door North of Post Office,

where more Goods can be had for one dollar than any other

STORE

in Faribault County.

R. M. WILSON.

v4n21tf pr N. W. SARGENT

April 5th, 1867.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., April 27th, 1868.

To John W. Gilky,

Lyman B. Scovill has this day applied for the south east quarter of section 34, township 101 north, range 28 west: it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Monday, the 1st day of June, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. HULL, Register.

H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

ALL kinds of Job Work done to order at this Office.

NEW GOODS, RICHARDSON HOOFLAND'S

And Bought at

LOW PRICES

And will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

Our Stock in part consists of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PROVISIONS, &c.,

In fact everything usually kept in a country store.

Persons coming to Fairmount will please call and examine our Goods and learn our prices.

No charge for showing our Goods.

Fairmount, Oct. 28th, 1867.

BIRD & BURDICK.

109tf

BARGAINS

In Cloths,

Prints,

De Laines,

Sheetings,

Poplins,

Alpacas,

Cassimeres,

Denims,

Barred Muslin.

Hooped Skirts,

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY.

and Groceries of all kinds.

Winship & Goodwin

Have just received their

NEW GOODS,

and are offering them at prices

Vastly Reduced

from those which ruled last year.

No charge for showing goods.

235tf Winnebago City, April 20th, 1868.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured; suffering wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,

v4n21tf 42 Cedar street New York.

Information.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,

823 Broadway, New York.

For Sale.

A second-hand WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

in working order, for sale. 236

For particulars inquire at this office.

For Sale.

Blue Earth Beer.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 10th, 1868.

241

DRUGS!

CONDIT & AUSTIN,

Mankato, Minn.,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, &c.

Stock always full, and customers can at all times be furnished with anything in the Drug line.

Front Street, 2d door above Record office.

243pdm

NEW GOODS!

CHEAP FOR CASH!

O. McCABE has just received a well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part of a good assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Grain Sacks, &c., &c.

ALL OF WHICH

he pledges himself to sell as cheap, or a little cheaper than any other establishment in the County. As

There is Money to be Saved

now-a-days by being posted in prices, I would invite all to call and examine my Stock and Prices, before purchasing, and I will try to convince you that McCABE'S is the place to buy Good Cheap.

C. McCABE.

Winnebago City, August 28, 1867. 200y1

New Goods,

Cheap for Cash.

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY,

PATENT MEDICINES of all kinds,

BITTERS, WHISKY,

BRANDY,

WINE, St. CROIX RUM,

FANCY CANDIES,

TOBACCO and CIGARS,

FANCY ARTICLES,

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

Remember I keep constantly on hand everything in the line of

PAINTS and OILS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, DIARIES,

Memoranda, Pass and Blank Books,

Journals and Ledgers,

"Shirrell's" Washing Crystal—

decidedly the best preparation known for WASHING PURPOSES.

C. J. FARLEY.

Winnebago City, May 4th, 1868. 236tf

NEW FIRM.

New Goods.

WELCH AND WALLACE,

Dealers in

Stoves, Tin

AND SHEET IRON WARE,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

SHELF and HEAVY

HARDWARE,

SASH, GLASS and PUTTY.

Manufacturers of

EAVE TROUGHS, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of

TIN WARE.

A fine assortment of

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Grind-Stones and Hangings,

Breaking and Crossing

PLOWS,

Pence-Wire, &c., &c.

J. H. Welch, Wm. Wallace, Chas. Wallace,

Winnebago City, Minn.

April 7th, 1868.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, Rebecca Hyde, left my bed and board on the twenty-seventh day of April, 1868, without just cause or provocation, therefore all persons are hereby notified not to trust or harbor her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN A. HYDE.

Winnebago City, May 11th, 1868.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN

BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases

OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, or

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

are composed of the purest juices (as they are medicinally termed, for

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters,

with the purest quality of Santa Cruz River Orange,

etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable

remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic

ingredients, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

In cases of nervous depression, when somnolent and

stimulus is necessary,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and

contain the same medicinal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia,

etc., is very apt to become disordered, and the result of which is that

of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles,

Faintness of Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-

burn, Disgust for the Food,

Fulness or Weight in the

The Free Homestead.

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

VOL. 5. NO 34.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 242.

THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Three months..... 50
Six months..... 75
One Year..... 1.50
If not paid in advance, at the rate of, a year, 2.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
1w 1m 3m 6m 1yr
1 inch \$1.00 \$2.50 \$5.00 \$7.50 \$10.00
2 inch 1.50 4.00 8.00 12.00 14.00
3 inch 2.00 6.00 12.00 18.00 20.00
4 inch 2.50 7.00 14.00 21.00 25.00
5 inch 3.00 8.00 16.00 24.00 30.00
6 inch 3.50 9.00 18.00 27.00 35.00
7 inch 4.00 10.00 20.00 30.00 40.00
8 inch 4.50 11.00 22.00 33.00 45.00
9 inch 5.00 12.00 24.00 36.00 50.00
10 inch 5.50 13.00 26.00 39.00 55.00
11 inch 6.00 14.00 28.00 42.00 60.00
12 inch 6.50 15.00 30.00 45.00 65.00
Notices inserted in the reading columns at double rates.

E. A. HITCHKISS,
Editor and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

Dr. J. P. Humes,
Physician & Surgeon,
Office at his residence on Cleveland street, second
house east of the Post Office, Winnebago City,
Minn.

P. K. WISER,
Practical Watch-Maker, and
JEWELER, Mankato, Minn.
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver-Ware. Re-
pairing neatly executed and warranted.

T. DREW,
Manufacturer of and dealer in Furniture, em-
bracing Bureaus, Tables, Mattresses, Bedsteads,
Lounges, Mirrors, Flag Chairs, and in fact
every article of Parlor, Bedroom or Kitchen
Furniture. Front Street, two Doors North of
Shoemaker's Hall, Mankato, Minnesota.
463dlf

IRA S. SMITH, MURPHY & CO

Dealers in
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
POST OFFICE BUILDING, FRONT ST.,
MANKATO, MINN.
Particular attention paid to Music Orders.

R. WAITE,
JEWELER,
BLUE EARTH CITY, MINNESOTA.
Has constantly on hand Clocks, Watches, Jew-
elry, Silver-ware, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments,
Ac. Repairing done with dispatch and war-
ranted. 238f

WINNEBAGO CITY HOTEL.

C. S. KIMBALL Proprietor.
Stages leave this Hotel Mondays and Thurs-
days for the nearest Railroad station, and Tues-
days and Saturdays for the West.
A good Library is connected with the Hotel,
and there are ample accommodations for team-
sters. 212lf

MANKATO HOUSE

GROVER C. BURT, Proprietor.
HAVING refurnished throughout the above
well known house, the proprietor asks a
continuance of public patronage. Good stable
accommodations are connected with the house.
Charges moderate. 209f

CLIFTON HOUSE.

Front Street, near the Levee.
MANKATO, MINNESOTA.

M. T. C. FLOWER & SON,

PROPRIETORS.
General Stage Office for all Points in the State. Good
Stabling, with attentive Drivers. 197f

LAW'S HOTEL.

Winnebago City, Minnesota.
E. G. & A. P. COLLINS, Proprietors.
Excellent accommodations, and charges mod-
erate.
Stages leave this House for all points. 237lf

GLOBE HOTEL,

Willota, Waseca Co., Minnesota,
J. M. GRAY, Prop.
Terms Reasonable.—Teamsters over night
One dollar and a quarter.
General stage office. Good stabling, and reason-
able charges. 473yl

GRIEBEL & BROTHER.

Wholesale and retail dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES.
Leather, Findings, Shoemakers' Tools, etc.
Front Street,
Opposite the Post Office, Mankato, Minn.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND REAL ESTATE
AGENT.
Will sell Real Estate, make Investments, ex-
amine Titles, pay Taxes, Ac.
Office in Court House, Fairmont, Martin Co.
Minnesota.
Nov. 1867. 213yl

CHAS. HELLBORN.

Manufacturer and Dealer in
FURNITURE
of every variety.
Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand
WARE-ROOMS CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND
STs. MANKATO MINN. 212f

A. C. MAY.

DENTIST.
MANKATO, MINNESOTA.
REDUCED PRICES.
FULL SETS OF TEETH—15 DOLLARS.
All work warranted to give perfect satisfac-
tion. Teeth extracted without pain, with the
use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.
Rooms over Christensen's and Bro's Store.
217f

OFFICIAL.

Laws of Minnesota.

AN ACT to amend chapter five of the
general Statutes, relating to the print-
ing and distribution of laws and pub-
lic documents.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of
the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The Secretary of State,
State treasurer, and State auditor, shall
be ex officio commissioners of public
printing during their terms of office re-
spectively.

Sec. 2. The printing for the State
is divided into five classes to be let in
separate contracts as follows: The print-
ing and binding of all bills for the
two houses of the legislature, together
with such resolutions and other matters
as may be ordered by the two houses,
or either of them, to be printed in bill
form, constitute the first class, and
shall be let in one contract; the print-
ing and binding of the journals of the
Senate and house of Representatives,
and of such reports, communications
and other documents as enter into and
make a part of the journals, constitute
the second class, and shall be let in
one contract; the printing and binding
of all reports, communications and other
documents, ordered by the legisla-
ture or either branch thereof, or by the
executive departments to be printed
in pamphlet form, together with the
volumes of executive documents, con-
stitute the third class and shall be let in
one contract; the printing and binding
of the general and special laws, and joint
resolutions constitute the fourth class,
and shall be let in one contract; the
printing of all blanks, circulars and
other work necessary for the use of the
executive departments, other than such
as are printed in pamphlet form, con-
stitute the fifth class, and shall be let
in one contract.

Sec. 3. The commissioners of print-
ing shall during the first week in May
A. D. 1868, and annually thereafter,
give notice in two newspapers printed
in the city of St. Paul, and in such
other newspapers in the State, not ex-
ceeding four, as they deem necessary,
for thirty days, that sealed proposals
will be received at the office of the se-
cretary of State, until the thirtieth day
after the first publication of said notice,
for the execution of the several classes
of the State printing in separate con-
tracts, as hereafter specified, for the
term of one year from the first Monday
of November next thereafter. Said
proposals shall distinctly and specifica-
lly state the price per thousand ems for
the composition of all matter embraced
in the five classes of printing or such
of them as shall be covered by the bid,
together with the price of folding,
stitching and binding of such work as
is required by law to be folded, stitch-
ed and bound and embraced in and
covered by said bill, and said propos-
als shall specify the rate per hundred
sheets for folding, the rate per hundred
copies for stitching all bills, resolutions,
pamphlets and documents, the rate per
hundred copies for brochure covering
all documents ordered to be covered,
and the rate per hundred sheets for
folding, the rate per hundred copies
for stitching, and the rate per hundred
copies for binding the laws, journals,
and volumes of public documents, at
which the bidder is willing to do the
same, the price per token for all press-
work embraced in the first, second,
third and fourth classes, and the price
per quire for the press work contained
in the fifth class, at which the bidder
will undertake to do the work embraced
in the class or classes of the printing
covered by his proposals. Each
proposal shall be accompanied by a
bond, executed in due form, by the
bidder, with at least two good and
sufficient sureties, satisfactory to the
commissioners of printing, in the pen-
al sum of ten thousand dollars, condi-
tioned for the faithful performance,
pursuant to this chapter, of such class
or classes of the state printing as may
be adjudged to him, and for the pay-
ment, as liquidated damages, by such
bidder, to the state, of any excess of
cost over the bid or bids of such bid-
der, which the state may be obliged to
pay for such work, by reason of the
failure of such bidder to complete his
contract. Said bond to be null and
void, if no contract is awarded to him.
No bid unaccompanied by such bond
shall be entertained by the commis-
sioners of printing. Provided, That the
following prices for printing are here-
by established as maximum prices there-
fore, and no bids at higher rates shall
be received, entertained or accepted:
For plain composition per one thou-
sand ems, forty-five cents; for figure
work per one thousand ems, seventy-
cents; for rule and figure work per one
thousand ems, ninety cents; press per
token of two hundred and fifty impres-
sions, forty-five cents; for stitching,
trimming and covering pamphlets not
exceeding one hundred pages for one
hundred copies, one hundred cents;
for binding session laws, journals and
executive document per volume in bro-
chure covering, eight cents; in paste-

board covering, thirty-five cents; in
law sheep half bound, seventy-five
cents; in law sheep full bound, one
hundred and twenty-five cents.

Sec. 4. The commissioners of
printing or any two of them, shall with-
in two days after the expiration of the
term for receiving proposals as afore-
said, proceed to open in public all
such proposals by them received, and
they shall on careful examination and
computation, (with the aid of a dis-
interested printer, if necessary,) award
the contract for each class of printing
to the lowest bidder therefore: Pro-
vided, That nothing herein contained,
shall be so construed as to prevent the
same person from becoming contractor
for two or more classes of printing, if
he is the lowest bidder therefor. If
two or more persons bid the same and
the lowest price for any class or classes
of printing, the commissioners shall
award the contract to such one or more
of them as in their opinion will best
subserve the interest of the State, hav-
ing reference however, to a division
of the work, as far as practicable,
among the several lowest bidders as
aforesaid. If two or more bidders pro-
pose for the same contract, and the
proposal of one is lower on composi-
tion, and that of another is lower on
press work, then the commissioners,
with the aid of a disinterested practi-
cal printer, selected by them for that
purpose, shall make a strict computa-
tion based on the work of the same
class of printing of the preceding year,
and assign the contract or contracts to
the lowest aggregate bidder, as shall
appear by said computation. If any
of the aforesaid printing is executed
out of the city of St. Paul, all transpor-
tation of paper, copy, proof or printed
sheets, shall be at the expense of the
contractor for such printing.

Sec. 5. The bills, resolutions, and
other matters specified in the first class
of printing, shall be printed in folio
foolscap form, with small pica type,
each page to contain not less than thirty
lines of solid matter, of the usual
length, with a great primer regel only,
in each space between the lines, and
in counting the composition upon the
bills, resolutions, and other matters
contained in the first class, the same
shall be measured as solid small pica
matter, and every necessary fraction
of a page shall be counted as a full
page, but no entire blank page shall be
counted or charged for.

Sec. 6. The journals of the two
houses of the Legislature specified in
the second class shall be printed in
medium octavo form, on small pica
type, with at least fourteen hundred
ems in a page, without any unneces-
sary lead, blank or broken lines or pages.

Sec. 7. The volumes of public
documents and reports, communications
and other matters specified in the third
class, shall be printed on the same
kind of type, and the pages shall be of
the same size as required for the jour-
nals in the preceding section; Pro-
vided, That so much of the annual reports
of the officers of the executive depart-
ments and of the superintendents of
the public institutions as contains the
remarks of those officers may be single
leaved with leads not exceeding in thick-
ness six pica. The volumes of the
public documents shall contain nothing
that is to be inserted in the laws and
journals of the same year, and the va-
rious reports, communications and other
documents inserted therein, shall
follow each other in as close, compact
order as is consistent with good work-
manship, without the intervention of
unnecessary blanks or separate title or
half title pages, and the paging there-
of shall be consecutive, and at the con-
clusion there shall be an index refer-
ring to the particular page at which
each separate document commences.

In all cases when by order of the Leg-
islature or either branch thereof any
document is printed in pamphlet form
by the contractor for the printing of
the volume of public documents, which
shall also be inserted in the volume of
public documents and in all cases when
any such document is so printed in
pamphlet form by the contractor for
the printing of the journals, which
shall also be printed in the journals,
but one charge shall be made or allow-
ed for the composition thereof.

Sec. 8. The laws specified in the
fourth class, shall be printed in medium
octavo form, on good small pica type,
the pages to be of the same size and
form as those of the journals and doc-
uments, specified in the two preceding
sections, with marginal notes to the
general laws in nonpareil type similar
to those heretofore inserted.

Sec. 9. The printing for the ex-
ecutive departments, embraced in the
fifth class, shall be executed in a style
consistent with good workmanship, and
with due reference to economy. In
estimating the composition, all work in
script type, or of which script is the
chief kind used, shall be estimated as
pica, and measured by the surface actu-
ally covered, and not by the size of the
sheet used. All open work, such as
letter heads, blank deeds and the like,
shall be estimated in the same manner;

Provided, No job shall be counted at
less than one thousand ems. All work
in other than script type, shall be esti-
mated according to the type actually
used; Provided, That when different
kinds are used in a single job, it may
be measured and estimated proportion-
ately for the different kinds used. In
estimating press work in the fifth class
a quire shall be considered twenty-four
impressions of a side or a page, as the
case may be, of twenty-four full sheets
of such paper as the proper officer may
furnish, with such matter as the printer
shall be directed to put upon it; Pro-
vided, further That no job or press
work shall be estimated at less than one
quire.

Sec. 10. In estimating the com-
position of all pamphlets, laws, jour-
nals and volumes of public documents,
every necessary fraction of a page shall
be counted as a full page, but no entire
blank page shall be counted or charged
for; and if in any branch of the print-
ing, tabular statements occur which it
shall be impracticable to print on the
ordinary size pages, the same shall be
printed in tabular sheets of the neces-
sary size and the amount of composi-
tion on the same shall be ascertained
by measuring the printed surface, and
thereby ascertaining the number of
ems. All figure work requiring ad-
ditional justification in each line, and
all rule work requiring the fitting in of
rules, shall be allowed one price and a
half, and for all rule and figure work
double price for composition shall be
allowed, the same to be ascertained by
strict measurement and count. But
one charge shall be made for the com-
position of all documents ordered to be
printed by both branches of the Leg-
islature, and no charge or allowance
shall be made for composition when ex-
tra or additional copies are ordered to
be printed; Provided, Such subse-
quent order shall be made within ten
days after the previous one. In esti-
mating the press work of pamphlets,
laws, journals and volumes of public
documents, the taken shall consist of
two hundred and fifty impressions of
a form of eight pages, or one hundred
and twenty-five sheets of double medi-
um octavo paper, printed on both sides,
or two hundred and fifty sheets of the
same printed on one side only; Pro-
vided, That if any document makes
less than eight pages, or if the last form
of any document is not a full form of
eight pages, the same shall be counted
as a full form.

Sec. 11. The Secretary of State
shall give prompt notice to each suc-
cessful bidder that his proposals are ac-
cepted. If from death or any unfor-
seen cause there is a failure on the part
of any successful bidder to execute his
contract, the commissioners of print-
ing, or a majority of them may enter
into a contract with the next lowest
bidder. If any contractor, after con-
cluding upon his contract, fails to ex-
ecute the work embraced therein with
reasonable expedition, and in a suita-
ble manner, the commissioners of print-
ing may notify him that for reasons
which they shall specify, his contract is
cancelled; and they may then contract
with some other person to do the work
at the lowest practicable rates.

Sec. 12. The journals, executive
documents and laws required by this
chapter, to be printed and put up in
book form, shall be bound with bro-
chure covering, and each journal and
its appropriate appendix shall be bound
in the same volume, unless in the op-
inion of the commissioners of printing,
the same will make a volume too large
for convenience, in which case, each
journal shall be bound separately, and
the appendix shall be bound separat-
ly or together, as the said commis-
sioners shall direct.

Sec. 13. In counting, folding,
stitching, and binding, shall include
the collating, drying and pressing.

Sec. 14. All contractors under the
provisions of this chapter, shall prompt-
ly and without unnecessary delay, ex-
ecute all orders to them issued by the
legislature or either branch thereof,
or the executive officers of the State;
and the laws and volumes of public
documents shall be delivered to the
Secretary of State within seventy days
and the journals of the two houses of
the legislature within one hundred days
after the manuscript copy shall have
been received by the contractor for
printing and binding the same. Pro-
vided, however, That the commis-
sioners of printing, may on good cause
shown by any such contractor, extend
the time, not exceeding twenty days
for the execution of his contract.

Sec. 15. The Secretary of State shall
examine the work executed under the
provisions of this chapter, and see that
the printing and binding is executed cor-
rectly, and in a suitable and workmanlike
manner, and in accordance with law;
and he shall keep an accurate account of
all paper delivered to the contractors for
printing, and see that it is used properly
and without unnecessary waste. All
work to be executed for the executive
departments shall be ordered through the
Secretary of State, and he shall see that
the full number of copies of each job is

received from the printer, and delivered
to the proper department. He shall
audit all accounts for printing and bind-
ing, executed under the provisions of this
chapter, and shall keep a record of the
cost of printing and binding, the amount
of paper used, and the entire expense of
each document or item, and a copy of
each document shall be duly filed and
preserved by him, with the cost indorsed
upon it.

Sec. 16. Each contractor for any
class of the public printing, shall file and
preserve one copy of each document or
other matter by him printed for the State,
which he shall deliver to the Secretary
of State, with his account of the same,
in which account shall be specifically
stated the various jobs performed, the
number of copies of each job, the number
of ems composition in each, the extra
charge, if any, for rule or figure, or rule
and figure work, the number of tokens or
quires of press work in each, the cost of
folding, stitching, covering and binding
of each job, designating whether ordered
by the Senate, the House of Representa-
tives or jointly by both, or by other
officers or agents of the State, together
with the kind and quantity of paper used
for each job.

Sec. 17. All accounts filed under
the preceding section, shall be carefully
examined by the Secretary of State,
and if a disinterested practical printer,
(if necessary,) employed for that pur-
pose, at the expense of the State, and
compared with the vouchers thereof, and
the orders for the same. If any errors
are found, in such account, said Secre-
tary shall immediately correct the same
and return it to the contractor who ren-
dered it, and when the account is finally
corrected and adjusted, he shall certify
the same to the State auditor, who on
receipt thereof, shall give his warrant
upon the treasury of the State for the
amount thereof, payable out of any mon-
ey appropriated for that purpose.

Sec. 18. Each contractor for any
class of the State printing shall deliver
over to the Secretary of State, or to the
proper department, in good order, all
copies of work ordered to be printed by
him, the Legislature, or either branch
thereof, or by the executive department,
or other officers or agents of the State.

Sec. 19. The paper for the State
printing aforesaid shall be provided by
the State, and the Secretary of State
shall, from time to time, as the same may
be needed, deliver over to each contrac-
tor suitable paper for the printing which
he is required by his contract to do; he
shall take and preserve from each con-
tractor a receipt for all paper so deliver-
ed, and at the annual settlement on or
before the first day of November each
contractor shall deliver to the Secretary
of State all paper which has not been
used in the State printing, and if any
such paper has been wasted, or converted
to any other use, the contractor to whom
the same has been delivered shall be ex-
charged with the value thereof, together
with a penalty of fifty per cent., and the
amount shall be deducted from his ac-
count: Provided, The contractor shall be
allowed ten per cent. for waste on all
jobs of ten quires or less, and five per
cent. on all jobs of more than ten quires.

Sec. 20. The Secretary of State
shall furnish a true and accurate copy of
the laws as they may be demanded by
the printer thereof, and the clerks of the
respective branches of the Legislature
shall each furnish to the printer who is
bound by his contract to print the same,
copies of the journals, bills, reports and
other papers and documents, without un-
necessary delay, and no contractor shall
be accountable for any delay occasioned
by the want of such copy.

Sec. 21. In printing the journals of
the Senate and House of Representatives,
as specified in the sixth section of this
chapter, the Secretary of the Senate and
clerk of the House of Representatives of
the respective sessions of the Legislature,
shall make out indexes to the printed
and recorded journals of said Senate and
House of Representatives, and attend
to reading proof sheets of the same,
whenever required to do so by the com-
missioners of printing.

Sec. 22. All laws printed or pub-
lished by authority of this State, shall
be printed or published without any cer-
tificates or additions to the same, except
the word "approved," and the date of
said approval; and in each volume of
the session laws hereafter published,
there shall be a general certificate, made
by the Secretary of State, to the effect
that all the law, memorials and resolu-
tions contained therein, have been com-
pared by him with the original thereof in
his office, and that they are correct cop-
ies thereof.

Sec. 23. The Secretary of the Senate
and the clerk of the House of Representa-
tives shall keep a journal of the pro-
ceedings of their respective houses. Af-
ter being read and corrected in the pres-
ence of the house to which the journals
respectively belong, the proceedings of
each day shall be attested by said Secre-
tary and clerk, and each journal, shall be
recorded in books to be furnished for
that purpose by the Secretary of State.
After the journals are recorded said books
shall be deposited with the Secretary of
State, who shall carefully preserve the

same, and said records shall be consid-
ered the true and authentic journals. The
original daily journal as kept, corrected,
and attested, shall be delivered by the
secretary of the Senate and the clerk of
the House to the person entitled to print
the same, within thirty days after the
adjournment of each regular, adjourned
or extra session of the Legislature.

Sec. 24. No executive message, ad-
dress, or communication of any State
officer, or board of officers, no report of
the superintendent or other officers of
any institution or building, no petition
or memorial, no argumentative or volun-
tary report of any standing or select
committee of either house, no special re-
port of any officer or board of officers,
made in reply to any joint resolution of
both houses, nor any other long or vol-
uminous document, except amendments
to the constitution and to bills and res-
olutions, and the protests of members of
either house against any act or resolution
thereof, shall be entered at length upon
the journals or recorded in the record
provided for in the foregoing section.

Sec. 25. The journals shall be print-
ed as kept and recorded, and each print-
ed journal shall have an appendix in
which shall be printed all such petitions
and memorials, reports of committees,
special reports, and communications of
all officers or boards of officers, as are
laid before either or both houses, and all
such other papers and documents as are
laid before either or both houses in writ-
ing, unless the printing thereof is other-
wise provided for herein:

Provided, that no paper or document
shall be printed in either appendix unless
the house before which such paper or
document is laid, expressly order the
same to be printed in the appendix of
the journal of such house; and if any
paper or document is laid before both
houses and ordered to be printed by both
houses, the same shall be printed only
in the appendix to the Senate journal. The
abstract of votes for Governor and other
State officers, shall be printed in the ap-
pendix to the Senate journal, and the
standing rules in the appendix to each
journal without an order by either or
both houses.

Sec. 26. There shall be printed in
pamphlet form, and covered in brochure
covers, the following number of each of
the following documents, to wit: Auditor
of State's report, twelve hundred
copies; Treasurer of State's report, three
hundred copies; Secretary of State's re-
port, three hundred copies; Attorney
General's report, two hundred copies;
report of Superintendent of Public In-
struction, twenty-five hundred copies;
report of the Regents of the University,
five hundred copies; report of the Trus-
tees of the State Normal Board, one
thousand copies; report of the Warden
of the State Prison, two hundred and
fifty copies; report of the Adjutant Gen-
eral, three hundred copies; report of the
State Librarian, one hundred copies;
report of the Directors of the Institute
for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, five
hundred copies; report of the Trustees
of the Minnesota Reform School, five
hundred copies; report of the Trustees
of the Insane Hospital, five hundred cop-
ies; and the report of the Minnesota
Historical Society, five hundred copies.

Sec. 27. All regular messages of the
Governor, and all inaugural addresses of
the Governor elect, shall be printed in
pamphlet form, and there shall be print-
ed in such form for the Governor's use,
one hundred copies thereof; and for the
legislature, four hundred copies, without
any order by either or both houses for
the printing thereof.

Sec. 28. At the same time that the
documents mentioned in the two pre-
ceding sections are printed in pamphlet form,
there shall be printed on the same type,
four hundred copies of each document
named in said two preceding sections,
which shall be bound together in a vol-
ume, and styled "Executive Documents."
The paging of said documents shall be
consecutive. The Secretary of State
shall make out an index of said volume
of executive documents, which he shall
deliver to the printer, who shall print the
same at the close of said volume. There
shall be no charge for composition for
printing the number of copies of said ex-
ecutive documents necessary for the vol-
ume herein provided for, and none of
them shall be printed otherwise than is
provided in this act.

Sec. 29. There shall be two hundred
copies of each journal and an appendix
printed; there shall be five thousand
copies of the general laws and joint res-
olutions printed in one volume, and one
thousand copies of the special laws in
another volume.

Sec. 30. Each member and officer of
the legislature for himself, and each clerk
of each court of record, and each county
auditor, for the use of their offices re-
spectively, is entitled to one copy of each
journal and appendix, and the volume of
executive documents. Each university,
college, academy, or other literary insti-
tution, is entitled to one copy of each
journal and appendix, and the volume of
executive documents.

Sec. 31. Each member and officer
of the legislature for himself, each judge
of the legislature for himself, each judge
[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

The Free Homestead.

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

VOL. 5. NO 34.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 242.

THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

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6 inch 3 50 9 00 18 00 27 00 36 00 45 00
7 inch 4 00 10 00 20 00 30 00 40 00 50 00
8 inch 4 50 11 00 22 00 33 00 44 00 55 00
9 inch 5 00 12 00 24 00 36 00 48 00 60 00
10 inch 5 50 13 00 26 00 39 00 52 00 65 00
11 inch 6 00 14 00 28 00 42 00 56 00 70 00
12 inch 6 50 15 00 30 00 45 00 60 00 75 00
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Editor and Proprietor.

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Physician & Surgeon,
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Practical Watch-Maker, and
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DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver-Ware. Re-
pairing neatly executed and warranted.

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Manufacturer of and dealer in Furniture, em-
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every article of Parlor, Bedroom or Kitchen
Furniture. Front Street, two Doors North of
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Has constantly on hand Clocks, Watches, Jew-
elry, Silver-ware, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments,
Ac. Repairing done with dispatch and war-
ranted. 235tf

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C. S. KIMBALL Proprietor.

Stages leave this Hotel Mondays and Thurs-
days for the nearest Railroad station, and Tues-
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A good living is connected with the Hotel,
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Charges moderate. 209

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General Stage Office for all Points in the State. Good
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erate.
Stages leave this House for all points. 237tf

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40c dollar and a quarter.
General stage office. Good stabling, and reason-
able charges. 473y

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Wholesale and retail dealers in

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Leather, Findings, Shoemakers' Tools, etc.

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Will sell Real Estate, make Investments, ex-
amine Titles, pay Taxes, Ac.
Office in Court House, Fairmont, Martin Co.
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Nov. 1867. 213y

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of every variety.

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All work warranted to give perfect satisfac-
tion. Teeth extracted without pain, with the
use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.
Rooms over Christensen's and Bro's Store.
217d

OFFICIAL.

Laws of Minnesota.

AN ACT to amend chapter five of the
general Statutes, relating to the print-
ing and distribution of laws and pub-
lic documents.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of
the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The Secretary of State,
State treasurer, and State auditor, shall
be ex officio commissioners of public
printing during their terms of office re-
spectively.

Sec. 2. The printing for the State
is divided into five classes to be let in
separate contracts as follows: The
printing and binding of all bills for the
two houses of the legislature, together
with such resolutions and other matters
as may be ordered by the two houses,
or either of them, to be printed in bill
form, constitute the first class, and
shall be let in one contract; the print-
ing and binding of the journals of the
Senate and house of Representatives,
and of such reports, communications
and other documents as enter into and
make a part of the journals, constitute
the second class, and shall be let in
one contract; the printing and binding
of all reports, communications and other
documents, ordered by the legisla-
ture or either branch thereof, or by the
executive departments to be printed
in pamphlet form, together with the
volumes of executive documents, con-
stitute the third class and shall be let in one
contract; the printing and binding of
the general and special laws, and joint
resolutions constitute the fourth class,
and shall be let in one contract, the
printing of all blanks, circulars and
other work necessary for the use of the
executive departments, other than such
as are printed in pamphlet form, con-
stitute the fifth class, and shall be let
in one contract.

Sec. 3. The commissioners of print-
ing shall during the first week in May
A. D. 1868, and annually thereafter,
give notice in two newspapers printed
in the city of St. Paul, and in such
other newspapers in the State, not ex-
ceeding four, as they deem necessary,
for thirty days, that sealed proposals
will be received at the office of the sec-
retary of State, until the thirtieth day
after the first publication of said notice,
for the execution of the several classes
of the State printing in separate con-
tracts, as hereafter specified, for the
term of one year from the first Monday
of November next thereafter. Said
proposals shall distinctly and specifi-
cally state the price per thousand ems for
the composition of all matter embraced
in the five classes of printing or bind-
ing, together with the price of folding,
stitching and binding of such work as
is required by law to be folded, stiched
and bound and embraced in and
covered by said bill, and said propos-
als shall specify the rate per hundred
sheets for folding, the rate per hundred
copies for stitching all bills, resolutions,
pamphlets and documents, the rate per
hundred copies for brochures covering
all documents ordered to be covered,
and the rate per hundred sheets for
folding, the rate per hundred copies
for stitching, and the rate per hundred
copies for binding the laws, journals,
and volumes of public documents, at
which the bidder is willing to do the
same, the price per token for all press-
work embraced in the first, second,
third and fourth classes, and the price
per quire for the press work contained
in the fifth class, at which the bidder
will undertake to do the work embrac-
ed in the class or classes of the print-
ing covered by his proposals. Each
proposal shall be accompanied by a
bond, executed in due form, by the
bidder, with at least two good and
sufficient sureties, satisfactory to the
commissioners of printing, in the pen-
al sum of ten thousand dollars, condi-
tioned for the faithful performance,
pursuant to this chapter, of such class
or classes of the state printing as may
be adjudged to him, and for the pay-
ment, as liquidated damages, by such
bidder, to the state, of any excess of
cost over the bid or bids of such bid-
der, which the state may be obliged to
pay for such work, by reason of the
failure of such bidder to complete his
contract. Said bond to be null and
void, if no contract is awarded to him.
No bid unaccompanied by such bond
shall be entertained by the commis-
sioners of printing. *Provided*, That the
following prices for printing are here-
by established as maximum prices there-
fore, and no bids at higher rates shall
be received, entertained or accepted:
For plain composition per one thou-
sand ems, forty-five cents; for figure
work per one thousand ems, seventy-
cents; for rule and figure work per one
thousand ems, ninety cents; press per
token of two hundred and fifty impres-
sions, forty-five cents; for stitching,
trimming and covering pamphlets not
exceeding one hundred pages for one
hundred copies, one hundred cents;
for binding session laws, journals and
executive documents per volume in bro-
chure covering, eight cents; in pasto-

board covering, thirty-five cents; in
law sheep half bound, seventy-five
cents; in law sheep full bound, one
hundred and twenty-five cents.

Sec. 4. The commissioners of
printing or any two of them, shall with-
in two days after the expiration of the
term for receiving proposals as afore-
said, proceed to open in public all
such proposals by them received, and
they shall on careful examination and
computation, (with the aid of a dis-
interested printer, if necessary,) award
the contract for each class of printing
to the lowest bidder therefore: *Pro-
vided*, That nothing herein contained,
shall be so construed as to prevent the
same person from becoming contractor
for two or more classes of printing, if
he is the lowest bidder therefor. If
two or more persons bid the same and
the lowest price for any class or classes
of printing, the commissioners shall
award the contract to such one or more
of them as in their opinion will best
subserve the interest of the State, hav-
ing reference however, to a division
of the work, as far as practicable,
among the several lowest bidders as
aforesaid. If two or more bidders pro-
pose for the same contract, and the
proposal of one is lower on composi-
tion, and that of another is lower on
press work, then the commissioners,
with the aid of a disinterested practi-
cal printer, selected by them for that
purpose, shall make a strict computa-
tion based on the work of the same
class of printing of the preceding year,
and assign the contract or contracts to
the lowest aggregate bidder, as shall
appear by said computation. If any
of the aforesaid printing is executed
out of the city of St. Paul, all transpor-
tation of paper, copy, proof or printed
sheets, shall be at the expense of the
contractor for such printing.

Sec. 5. The bills, resolutions, and
other matters specified in the first class
of printing, shall be printed in folio
foolscap form, with small pica type,
each page to contain not less than thirty
lines of solid matter, of the usual
length, with a great primer regel only,
in each space between the lines, and
in counting the composition upon the
bills, resolutions, and other matters
contained in the first class, the same
shall be measured as solid small pica
matter, and every necessary fraction
of a page shall be counted as a full
page, but no entire blank page shall be
counted or charged for.

Sec. 6. The journals of the two
houses of the Legislature specified in
the second class shall be printed in
medium octavo form, on small pica
type, with at least fourteen hundred
ems in a page, without any unneces-
sary lead, blank or broken lines or pages.

Sec. 7. The volumes of public
documents and reports, communications
and other matters specified in the third
class, shall be printed on the same
kind of type, and the pages shall be of
the same size as required for the jour-
nals in the preceding section; *Pro-
vided*, That so much of the annual reports
of the officers of the executive depart-
ments and of the superintendents of
the public institutions as contains the
remarks of those officers may be single
leaved with leads not exceeding in thick-
ness six to pica. The volumes of the
public documents shall contain nothing
that is to be inserted in the laws and
journals of the same year, and the va-
rious reports, communications and other
documents inserted therein, shall
follow each other in as close, compact
order as is consistent with good work-
manship, without the intervention of
unnecessary blanks or separate title or
half title pages, and the paging thereof
shall be consecutive, and at size con-
clusion there shall be an index refer-
ring to the particular page at which
each separate document commences.
In all cases when by order of the Leg-
islature or either branch thereof any
document is printed in pamphlet form
by the contractor for the printing of
the volume of public documents, which
shall also be inserted in the volume of
public documents and in all cases when
any such document is so printed in
pamphlet form by the contractor for
the printing of the journals, which
shall also be printed in the journals,
but one charge shall be made or allow-
ed for the composition thereof.

Sec. 8. The laws specified in the
fourth class, shall be printed in medium
octavo form on good small pica type,
the pages to be of the same size and
form as those of the journals and doc-
uments, specified in the two preceding
sections, with marginal notes to the
general laws in nonpareil type similar
to those heretofore inserted.

Sec. 9. The printing for the ex-
ecutive departments, embraced in the
fifth class, shall be executed in a style
consistent with good workmanship, and
with due reference to economy. In
estimating the composition, all work in
script type, or of which script is the
chief kind used, shall be estimated as
pica, and measured by the surface actu-
ally covered, and not by the size of the
sheet used. All open work, such as
letter heads, blank deeds and the like,
shall be estimated in the same manner;

Provided, No job shall be counted at
less than one thousand ems. All work
in other than script type, shall be es-
timated according to the type actually
used; *Provided*, That when different
kinds are used in a single job, it may
be measured and estimated proportion-
ately for the different kinds used. In
estimating press work in the fifth class
a quire shall be considered twenty-four
impressions of a side or a page, as the
case may be, of twenty-four full sheets
of such paper as the proper officer may
furnish, with such matter as the printer
shall be directed to put upon it; *Pro-
vided*, further That no job or press
work shall be estimated at less than one
quire.

Sec. 10. In estimating the com-
position of all pamphlets, laws, jour-
nals and volumes of public documents,
every necessary fraction of a page shall
be counted as a full page, but no entire
blank page shall be counted or charged
for; and if in any branch of the print-
ing, tabular statements occur which it
shall be impracticable to print on the
ordinary size pages, the same shall be
printed in tabular sheets of the neces-
sary size and the amount of composi-
tion on the same shall be ascertained
by measuring the printed surface, and
thereby ascertaining the number of
ems. All figure work requiring ad-
ditional justification in case line, and
all rule work requiring the fitting in of
rules, shall be allowed one price and a
half, and for all rule and figure work
double price for composition shall be
allowed, the same to be ascertained by
strict measurement and count. But
one charge shall be made for the com-
position of all documents ordered to be
printed by both branches of the Leg-
islature, and no charge or allowance
shall be made for composition when ex-
tra or additional copies are ordered to
be printed; *Provided*, Such subse-
quent order shall be made within ten
days after the previous one. In es-
timating the press work of pamphlets,
laws, journals and volumes of public
documents, the taken shall consist of
a form of eight pages, or one hundred
and twenty-five sheets of double mod-
un octavo paper printed on both sides,
or two hundred and fifty sheets of the
same printed on one side only; *Pro-
vided*, That if any document makes
less than eight pages, or if the last form
of any document is not a full form of
eight pages, the same shall be counted
as a full form.

Sec. 11. The Secretary of State
shall give prompt notice to each suc-
cessful bidder that his proposals are ac-
cepted. If from death or any unfor-
seen cause there is a failure on the part
of any successful bidder to execute his
contract, the commissioners of print-
ing, or a majority of them may enter
into a contract with the next lowest
bidder. If any contractor, after com-
mencing upon his contract, fails to ex-
ecute the work embraced therein with
reasonable expedition, and in a suit-
able manner, the commissioners of print-
ing may notify him that for reasons
which they shall specify, his contract is
cancelled; and they may then contract
with some other person to do the work
at the lowest practicable rates.

Sec. 12. The journals, executive
documents and laws required by this
chapter, to be printed and put up in
book form, shall be bound with bro-
chure covering, and each journal and
its appropriate appendix shall be bound
in the same volume, unless in the op-
inion of the commissioners of printing,
the same will make a volume too large
for convenience. In all cases, each
journal shall be bound separately, and
the appendix shall be bound separat-
ly or together, as the said commis-
sioners shall direct.

Sec. 13. In counting, folding,
stitching, and binding, shall include
the collating, drying and pressing.

Sec. 14. All contractors under the
provisions of this chapter, shall prompt-
ly and without unnecessary delay, ex-
ecute all orders to them issued by the
legislature or either branch thereof,
or the executive officers of the State;
and the laws and volumes of public
documents shall be delivered to the
Secretary of State within seventy days
and the journals of the two houses of
the legislature within one hundred days
after the manuscript copy shall have
been received by the contractor for
printing and binding the same. *Pro-
vided*, however, That the commis-
sioners of printing, may on good cause
shown by any such contractor, extend
the time, not exceeding twenty days
for the execution of his contract.

Sec. 15. The Secretary of State shall
examine the work executed under the
provisions of this chapter, and see that
the printing and binding is executed cor-
rectly, and in a suitable and workmanlike
manner, and in accordance with law;
and he shall keep an accurate account of
all paper delivered to the contractors for
printing, and see that it is used properly
and without unnecessary waste. All
work to be executed for the executive
departments shall be ordered through the
Secretary of State, and he shall see that
the full number of copies of each job is

received from the printer, and delivered
to the proper department. He shall
audit all accounts for printing and bind-
ing, executed under the provisions of this
chapter, and shall keep a record of the
cost of printing and binding, the amount
of paper used, and the entire expense of
each document or item, and a copy of
each document shall be duly filed and
preserved by him, with the cost indorsed
upon it.

Sec. 16. Each contractor for any
class of the public printing, shall file and
preserve one copy of each document or
other matter by him printed for the State,
which he shall deliver to the Secretary
of State, with his account of the same,
in which account shall be specifically
stated the various jobs performed, the
number of copies of each job, the number
of ems composition in each, the extra
charge, if any, for rule or figure, or rule
and figure work, the number of tokens or
quires of press work in each, the cost of
folding, stitching, covering and binding
of each job, designating whether ordered
by the Senate, the House of Represen-
tatives or jointly by both, or by other
officers or agents of the State, together
with the kind and quantity of paper used
for each job.

Sec. 17. All accounts filed under
the preceding section, shall be carefully
examined by the Secretary of State,
aided by a disinterested practical printer,
(if necessary,) employed for that pur-
pose, at the expense of the State, and
compared with the vouchers thereof, and
the orders for the same. If any errors
are found, in such account, said Secre-
tary shall immediately correct the same
and return it to the contractor who ren-
dered it, and when the account is finally
corrected and adjusted, he shall certify
the same to the State auditor, who on
receipt thereof, shall give his warrant
upon the treasury of the State for the
amount thereof, payable out of any mon-
ey appropriated for that purpose.

Sec. 18. Each contractor for any
class of the State printing shall deliver
over to the Secretary of State, or to the
proper department, in good order, all
copies of work ordered to be printed by
him, the Legislature, or either branch
thereof, or by the executive department,
or other officers or agents of the State.

Sec. 19. The paper for the State
printing aforesaid shall be provided by
the State, and the Secretary of State
shall, from time to time, as the same may
be needed, deliver over to each contrac-
tor suitable paper for the printing which
he is required by his contract to do; he
shall take and preserve from each con-
tractor a receipt for all paper so deliver-
ed, and at the annual settlement on or
before the first day of November each
contractor shall deliver to the Secretary
of State all paper which has not been
used in the State printing, and if any
such paper has been wasted, or converted
to any other use, the contractor to whom
the same has been delivered shall be
charged with the value thereof, together
with a penalty of fifty per cent., and the
amount shall be deducted from his ac-
count: *Provided*, The contractor shall be
allowed ten per cent. for waste on all
jobs of ten quires or less, and five per
cent. on all jobs of more than ten quires.

Sec. 20. The Secretary of State
shall furnish a true and accurate copy of
the laws as they may be demanded by
the printer thereof, and the clerks of the
respective branches of the Legislature
shall each furnish to the printer who is
bound by his contract to print the same,
copies of the journals, bills, reports and
other papers and documents, without un-
necessary delay, and no contractor shall
be accountable for any delay occasioned
by the want of such copy.

Sec. 21. In printing, the journals of
the Senate and House of Representatives,
as specified in the sixth section of this
chapter, the Secretary of the Senate and
clerk of the House of Representatives of
the respective sessions of the Legislature,
shall make out indexes to the printed
and recorded journals of said Senate and
House of Representatives, and attend
to reading proof sheets of the same,
whenever required to do so by the com-
missioners of printing.

Sec. 22. All laws printed or pub-
lished by authority of this State, shall
be printed or published without any cer-
tificates or additions to the same, except
the word "approved," and the date of
said approval; and in each volume of
the session laws hereafter published,
there shall be a general certificate, made
by the Secretary of State, to the effect
that all the law, memorials and resolu-
tions contained therein, have been com-
pared by him with the original thereof in
his office, and that they are correct cop-
ies thereof.

Sec. 23. The Secretary of the Senate
and the clerk of the House of Represen-
tatives shall keep a journal of the pro-
ceedings of their respective houses. Af-
ter being read and corrected in the pres-
ence of the house to which the journals
respectively belong, the proceedings of
each day shall be attested by said Secre-
tary and clerk, and each journal, shall be
recorded in books to be furnished for
that purpose by the Secretary of State.
After the journals are recorded said books
shall be deposited with the Secretary of
State, who shall carefully preserve the

same, and said records shall be consid-
ered the true and authentic journals. The
original daily journal as kept, corrected,
and attested, shall be delivered by the
secretary of the Senate and the clerk of
the House to the person entitled to print
the same, within thirty days after the
adjournment of each regular, adjourned
or extra session of the Legislature.

Sec. 24. No executive message, ad-
dress, or communication of any State
officer, or board of officers, no report of
the superintendent or other officers of
any institution or building, no petition
or memorial, no argumentative or volun-
tary report of any standing or select
committee of either house, no special re-
port of any officer or board of officers,
made in reply to any joint resolution of
both houses, nor any other long or vol-
uminous document, except amendments
to the constitution and to bills and resolu-
tions, and the protests of members of
either house against any act or resolution
thereof, shall be entered at length upon
the journals or recorded in the record
provided for in the foregoing section.

Sec. 25. The journals shall be print-
ed as kept and recorded, and each print-
ed journal shall have an appendix in
which shall be printed all such petitions
and memorials, reports of committees,
special reports, and communications of
all officers or boards of officers, as are
laid before either or both houses, and all
such other papers and documents as are
laid before either or both houses in writ-
ing, unless the printing thereof is other-
wise provided for herein:

Provided, That no paper or document
shall be printed in either appendix unless
the house before which such paper or
document is laid, expressly order the
same to be printed in the appendix of
the journal of such house; and if any
paper or document is laid before both
houses and ordered to be printed by both
houses, the same shall be printed only in
the appendix to the Senate journal. The
abstract of votes for Governor and other
State officers, shall be printed in the ap-
pendix to the Senate journal, and the
standing rules in the appendix to each
journal without an order by either or
both houses.

Sec. 26. There shall be printed in
pamphlet form, and covered in brochure
covers, the following number of each of
the following documents, to wit: Aud-
itor of State's report, twelve hundred
copies; Treasurer of State's report, three
hundred copies; Secretary of State's re-
port, three hundred copies; Attorney
General's report, two hundred copies;
report of Superintendent of Public In-
struction, twenty-five hundred copies;
report of the Regents of the University,
five hundred copies; report of the Trust-
ees of the State Normal Board, one
thousand copies; report of the Warden
of the State Prison, two hundred and
fifty copies; report of the Adjutant Gen-
eral, three hundred copies; report of the
State Librarian, one hundred copies;
report of the Directors of the Institute
for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, five
hundred copies; report of the Trustees
of the Minnesota Reform School, five
hundred copies; report of the Trustees
of the Insane Hospital, five hundred cop-
ies; and the report of the Minnesota
Historical Society, five hundred copies.

Sec. 27. All regular messages of the
Governor, and all inaugural addresses of
the Governor elect, shall be printed in
pamphlet form, and there shall be print-
ed in such form for the Governor's use,
one hundred copies thereof; and for the
legislature, four hundred copies, without
any order by either or both houses for
the printing thereof.

Sec. 28. At the same time that the
documents mentioned in the two pre-
ceding sections are printed in pamphlet form,
there shall be printed on the same type,
four hundred copies of each document
named in said two preceding sections,
which shall be bound together in a vol-
ume, and styled "Executive Documents."
The paging of said documents shall be
consecutive. The Secretary of State
shall make out an index of said volume
of executive documents, which he shall
deliver to the printer, who shall print the
same at the close of said volume. There
shall be no charge for composition for
printing the number of copies of said ex-
ecutive documents necessary for the vol-
ume herein provided for, and none of
them shall be printed otherwise than is
provided in this and the two preceding
sections of this chapter.

Sec. 29. There shall be two hundred
copies of each journal and an appendix
printed; there shall be five thousand
copies of the general laws and joint resolu-
tions printed in one volume, and one
thousand copies of the special laws in
another volume.

Sec. 30. Each member and officer of
the legislature for himself, and each clerk
of each court of record, and each county
auditor, for the use of their offices re-
spectively, is entitled to one copy of each
journal and appendix, and the volume of
executive documents. Each university,
college, academy, or other literary insti-
tution, is entitled to one copy of each
journal and appendix, and the volume of
executive documents.

Sec. 31. Each member and officer
of the legislature for himself, each judge,
[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1868.

This paper has a larger circulation than any other paper in Faribault County, and is the only paper in the county, which is printed entirely at home.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,

CLYDE S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

For Presidential Electors,

THOMAS H. JONES, of Anoka County.
W. O. RAMBOUGH, of Freeborn County.
C. T. BROWN, of Nicollet County.
OSCAR MALMISTEN, of Ramsey County.

Republican Congressional Convention.

The Republicans of the First Congressional District of Minnesota are requested to meet in Delegate Convention at OWATONNA, Steele Co., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of JULY, 1868, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Representative in Congress for said District. The several counties comprising the District will be entitled to delegates as follows, viz:

Blue Earth.....	Nicollet.....
Brown.....	Oluska.....
Faribault.....	Redwood.....
Fillmore.....	Renville.....
Freeborn.....	Rice.....
Houston.....	St. Louis.....
Jackson.....	Wabasha.....
LaSalle.....	Winona.....
Martin.....	Wright.....
Mower.....	Steele.....

The remaining counties in the District one each.

C. L. TAPPAN, Chairman.
J. C. DIXON,
J. P. WHITCOMB,
E. W. DIKE,
D. B. JOHNSON, Jr.,
W. B. STRAIT,
Congressional Com. First District.
Owatonna, April 22, 1868.

Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Faribault county are requested to meet in Delegate Convention at Blue Earth City on Saturday, the 27th day of June A. D. 1868, at one o'clock P. M., to choose delegates to attend the Republican Congressional Convention to be held at Owatonna on Wednesday, the 18th day of July. Each town is entitled to one delegate for every 20 (and for every fraction of 10 or more) Republican votes cast for Governor at the general election held in Nov. 1867, as follows, to wit:

Winnebago City.....	Walnut Lake.....
Guthrie.....	Toledo.....
Luna.....	Blue Earth City.....
Minnesota Lake.....	Emerald.....
Dunbar.....	Brush Creek.....
Verona.....	Postville.....
Freeston.....	Pilot Grove.....
Barber.....	Elmore.....
Seely.....

ALLEN SHULTIS,
Chairman Co. Committee.

CONGRESS.

The Canvas in the First District.

On the eighth day of next month, the Republican Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress to succeed the Hon. William Windom, will meet at Owatonna. Those who present the most urgent claims for the coveted position are Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, of Blue Earth; Hon. M. H. Duncanson, of Steel, and Col. O. P. Stearns, of Olmsted. Each of the gentlemen named are said to be men of decided ability, but having no personal acquaintance with any of them, our only means of judging between the rivals is through the statements made by our exchanges, and the assertions of acquaintances at home. These newspaper statements and personal assertions are each so widely at variance, that to decide who will best represent us is simply impossible, with the evidence already at hand. Of course the candidates are all of one party, and the conflicting testimony is from men of the same household of faith, and from those too, whom we would not hesitate to believe under ordinary circumstances. But so many personal interests are at stake, that it is the easiest thing in the world for individuals, naturally honest, to be either correct, or mistaken in regard to the truth. In general, we believe the canvass is being conducted in a spirit of candor, but there are exceptions, and though we do not know where the wrong belongs, we are sure that some one means to be mean. The successful nominee will receive the hearty support of the FREE HOMESTEAD, and here at the present we let the matter rest.

The House bill continuing the Freedman's Bureau one year from next July passed the Senate on the 11th inst. The bill directs that the functions of the bureau shall be re-established where they have been discontinued, if the Secretary of War shall deem proper, and the same officer shall have power also to discontinue the bureau in any State whenever the same shall be again admitted and represented in Congress.

Notwithstanding Andy's upholstery bill for the past year has been \$40,000, this is the first time that he has been able to sit easy in the Presidential chair. Fowler and Ross have proved the best upholsterers after all. — Chicago Post.

Secretary Seward was in New York City on the 11th inst. It is believed in Washington that he is working secretly to secure the nomination of Mr. Chase.

Mysterious Suicide.

The Memphis Bulletin relates this sad story:

"Miss Grapper, who was a young lady of very prepossessing appearance, was about 19 years of age, and was engaged to be married to Mr. J. Heckle, a well known citizen of Memphis, and the day of marriage had been fixed and the preparations commenced. On the night of Monday, Miss Grapper attended a party at the house of Mr. Goeppel, accompanied by her intended husband, and it was observed that she was the gayest of the gay. It was the anniversary of her birthday and she received the congratulations of her numerous friends with smiles. She danced, sang, and joked, and talked, and none were more joyful than this young lady, and she did not leave the festive gathering till nearly 4 o'clock yesterday morning. While all gazed on the features of this beautiful girl, none for a moment imagined that before the rising sun had made one more revolution, the bright, gay, and handsome girl would be cold in death, and her body floating southward with the current of the Mississippi.

"She left her uncle's about 5 o'clock yesterday evening, dressed as if for a promenade, and walked in the direction of Fort Pickering. When she got down to the edge of the bluff she entered a grocery kept by a man named Shelby, and procured a pencil and paper with which to write a note. This note she addressed to her uncle, and calling a little colored boy, she gave him 25 cents, and directed him to leave the note at her uncle's house, next the Green Tree hotel. The boy went on his errand, and the lady walked down again to the bluff, stood gazing into the placid river flowing at her feet for a few minutes, and was observed to lay down her parasol on the bank, and, taking off her hat and silk cape, she looked around her for an instant, and then plunged into the river. Her movements had been watched from a distance by several persons, but none of them appeared to have the slightest idea that the young lady was about to commit suicide. The moment, however, she made the fatal plunge, all rushed forward, but she had sunk beneath the waters, and no trace of the body could be observed. Boats were immediately procured and persons proceeded to grapple for the body, but up to dark it had not been found.

In the meantime the letter addressed to her uncle had been received at his house, and on being opened it told a sad, sad tale. It was to the following effect:

"DEAR UNCLE—I am tired of life, and am now upon the brink of the river, where I am about to put an end to my life. This will be the last letter I will ever write to you. I do wish that you all will be happy. Give my love to all, and now a last good-by—farewell. "Your loving niece, "KATE."

A Congregation Poisoned.

From a Naperville Letter, June 10.

Never before in the history of Naperville, Ill., was such an excitement created as on last Sunday evening, when it was reported that the entire congregation of the Dunkard Church, who were celebrating a love feast, had been poisoned by eating meat prepared in a copper kettle and allowed to remain there until the liquid had become oxidized. Nearly every one in the village had a friend or relative in attendance, and consequently there was a general rush for the church in question. Upon entering the building the scene which met their gaze verified the reports. In different portions of the church were the sufferers, some sitting up, others lying down, the latter twisting themselves into all sorts of positions, rolling around the floor, and all apparently suffering the most excruciating pain. Medical assistance was at once summoned, but, as it was very limited, considerable time elapsed before all could be attended to. The stomach pump was brought into requisition, and those who gave evidence of suffering the most were considerably relieved by its use. It was found upon actual count that no less than one hundred and thirty were more or less affected, the major portion, however, but slightly, they having partaken of but a small quantity of food. About twenty were found to be in a dangerous condition. Those were removed to their homes, and every attention paid them, and before morning many of them were out of danger. Those who were but slightly affected, with some little assistance got home, and in a short time were entirely recovered. It seems that the members were, as is mentioned above, celebrating a love feast. On Saturday last a quantity of meat was cooked in a

copper kettle. About one-half of it was eaten that day, and the remainder allowed to remain in the kettle until Sunday, on account of there being no other place to keep it. Remaining so long in the liquid it became oxidized, and, when partaken of, of course poisoned those who ate it. Some of the sufferers did not recover for two or three days, but all are now pronounced out of danger.

For the Free Homestead.

Correspondence.

I write, thinking perhaps a few lines from an old resident of your town, but now a sojourner in the land of *Suckerdom*, might be read with some interest by my old friends.

The HOMESTEAD comes to hand semi-occasionally and is read with much interest.

The weather here was fine in the early spring, but in April it was cold, and since then has rained a great deal. But, notwithstanding, we have improved time between showers, and the prospect for wheat and oats is very flattering; corn—of which there is a large crop planted, looks well, though it is small for the time of year, and the weeds (of which there are plenty as well as in Minnesota), are making fine progress.

There is plenty of old corn in this part of the State, which farmers have been holding at \$1 per bushel and could have realized 80 cents a month hence, but are glad now to find buyers at 60 to 65 cts. Also, wheat which was held at \$2.50, they are now selling at \$1.75 per bushel. Not only so in grain, but in stock. We have plenty of fat cattle and hogs here now held by men for 10 cents gross weight in June, which in April they could have realized 8 cents at home, now will not bring more than 6 cents at home and hard to find purchasers at that. But this is only a lesson that this same class of men have learned several times before, only to be forgotten in twelve months. Man is always reaching for a little more and is never content when he is doing well.

Politics are the one absorbing theme here now, and the people are very equally divided, so nearly so, that in town election there were several ties on candidates. Winnebago City is not the only town that has Copperheads and rattlesnakes in it.

Money is quite easy—plenty in the market at 10 per cent. on good security. Real estate is advancing a little as it always does in times of plenty of greenbacks.

The fruit crop, (I came near forgetting it; but I suppose you Minnesotans would not have thought of it if I had not.) We are going to have plenty of all kinds, even the peach. Every tree is full. Apples, unless they fall off, will be plenty, especially the early varieties. Tell all my friends, and yourself included, if they will call on me at any time I will give them all the apples they can eat and carry away, and treat them as well as we know how; besides I think I have written enough for the first time; if this is acceptable I may write again.

J. S. LATIMER.

Abingdon, Ill., June 7th, 1868.

War Between the States.

Alexander H. Stephens has written "A Constitutional view of the late war between the States," which is issued by the National Publishing Company, in two volumes.

The view is intended to embrace a consideration of the causes, the character, conduct and results of this War, in relation to the nature and character of the joint Government of these States; and its effects upon the nature and character of this Government, as well as upon the separate Governments, Constitutions and general internal institutions of the States themselves.

The general scope of the work is intended to embrace:

First. An inquiry into the nature of the Government of the United States, or the nature of that Union which exists between the States under the Constitution, with the causes, or conflict of principles, which led to a resort to arms; and the character of the War, thus inaugurated.

Secondly. The conduct of the War on both sides, so far as it effected Constitutional principles, with its final results upon the organic structure of the entire system of American Democratic Free Institutions.

Terms &c. for Agencies for the books, can be ascertained by addressing Zeigler, McCurdy & Co. Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.

Woolley, who has been held in duress by the Impeachment Investigating Committee was recently discharged.

INTERNAL REVENUE AND ADVERTISING.

The largest income in the State of New Hampshire is that of CHAS. A. GILLIS proprietor of "Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer"—\$57,000. The sales of this article are truly enormous, exceeding that of all other compounds for the hair combined. The great secret of this immense demand throughout the country is owing to the real merit of the preparation, and also to the extensive publicity given to it through the newspapers. The Wholesale Agency and advertising of these goods has for the past three years been under the management of Cook, Coburn & Co. the well known Newspaper Advertising Agents, of Chicago; hence the result.

The above item only confirms an old adage—"Success is the result of judicious advertising." A word to the wise is sufficient.

Sol. D. Caruthers, editor of the Fredericktown (Mo.) *Conservative*, is making up a complete list of Southern and Western papers, for the convenience of advertisers. It will give name of paper, where published, days of issue, name of proprietor, politics, etc.

The Southern Reconstruction Bill has passed, and is now before the President. There are few who believe he will approve of it.

The steamer Ocean Wave was burned on Lake Pepin on the 11th inst. No lives lost.

T. B. Aldrich earns \$2,500 a year by scissoring for *Every Saturday*.

Andrew C. Dunn,

Attorney and Counselor at Law in Winnebago City, Minn., will attend to professional business throughout the State.

J. H. SPROUT,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Blue Earth City, Minn.

CONSTANS HOUSE,

BLUE EARTH CITY, MINNESOTA. This popular Hotel is entirely new, and furnished in excellent style. Excellent accommodations for teams.

Mead's Hotel,

BLUE EARTH CITY, MINNESOTA. Billiard tables are connected with the house, and there is good stabling on the premises.

TAILORS,

MISS JANE TRAYER would respectfully announce to the citizens of Winnebago and vicinity, that she has taken rooms at the Winnebago City Hotel, and is now prepared to do Tailoring work, and all kinds of machine sewing. Work done neatly, and by order. Terms reasonable. Winnebago City, June 3d, 1868.

HOW TO TAKE PICTURES!!!

A beautiful Photographic Process, so simple and easy that anybody can take any number of EXACT PICTURES—copies of likenesses, Priests, etc., in a few minutes, by the action of the sun's light. No instrument required. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mailed free for 50 cts. Address, THOMAS J. WARD, 211 St. Mary, Vigo Co., Ind.

A. C. MAY,

DENTIST—

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA.

Full Set of Teeth, for the present, for 15 Dollars. Special attention given to all kinds of Dental work, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Laughing gas given for the extraction of teeth. ROOMING FOR GENTLEMEN & BODIES.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 10th, 1868. To Ella B. Nickerson: John Miricle has this day applied for the 1/4 south east quarter of section 4, township 103 north, range 23 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Monday, the 13th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 24, 1868. To Wm. Presbury: M. H. Keeler has this day applied for the 1/4 north west quarter of section 34, township 103 north, range 23 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 11th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 3d, 1868. To Thomas Chittigo: Evan Jamies has this day applied for the 1/4 quarter, section 4, township 101 north, range 20 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 11th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 24, 1868. To Wm. Presbury: M. H. Keeler has this day applied for the 1/4 north west quarter of section 34, township 103 north, range 23 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 11th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 24, 1868. To Wm. Presbury: M. H. Keeler has this day applied for the 1/4 north west quarter of section 34, township 103 north, range 23 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 11th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

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U. S. Land Office.

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H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 24, 1868. To Wm. Presbury: M. H. Keeler has this day applied for the 1/4 north west quarter of section 34, township 103 north, range 23 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 11th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn. To Daniel McLeod: Patrick Carroll has this day applied for the 1/4 north west quarter and 1/4 east quarter of section 34, township 101 north, range 28 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Monday, the 13th day of July, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., May 27th, 1868. To Joseph Russell, Sr.: Patrick Carroll has this day applied for the north west quarter, section 26, township 104 north, range 29 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Friday, the 19th day of June, 1868, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., May 19th, 1868. To Samuel Loudon: G. W. Johnson has this day applied for the 1/4 quarter, section 18, township 101 north, range 28 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Friday, the 19th day of June, 1868, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., May 21st, 1868. To Abram Manchester: Wm. J. Town has this day applied for the south east quarter, section 20, township 102 north, range 29 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Friday, the 19th day of June, 1868, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., May 21st, 1868. To Abram Manchester: Wm. J. Town has this day applied for the south east quarter, section 20, township 102 north, range 29 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Friday, the 19th day of June, 1868, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.
H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

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THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1868.

An advertisement of the St. Peter Marble Works appears this week.

See the new advertisements of J. H. Sprout, H. P. Constans, and I. S. Mead.

Winship & Goodwin are said to have the most extensive stock of crockery in town. Go and see for yourselves.

At last the school house bell is rung. Its iron tongue last Sabbath rung for the first time regularly, and now it sounds its own rounds of praise daily.

WANTED.—A situation by a Journeyman Printer in a country office. Good reference given. Address, box 22, Winnebago City, Minn. 2w.

The Republican County Convention to choose delegates to attend the Congressional Convention, will meet in Blue Earth City on Saturday, the 27th inst.

To CONSUMERS.—It costs you no more to buy a full pound of D. B. De Land & Co.'s Best Chemical Saleratus, than it does other kinds that only weigh 14 or 15 ounces.

Fagan & Loutzenhizer have all the work they can do, and they turn out excellent jobs. First class horse shoeing, and wagon making are directly in their line. They are to be found at the new shop in Winnebago City.

We publish this week an interesting letter from J. S. Latimer, which will be read with interest by his many friends. Let us have more of the same kind, not only from Illinois, but from every State where the HOMESTEAD finds its way.

Orton Brothers' Egyptian Caravan and South American Circus will be in Winnebago next Friday afternoon and evening. The grand entree will be at 10 o'clock a. m. Six full grown Arabian Camels are said to accompany the Caravan.

LEAD AND OIL.—I have just received a large quantity of pure White Lead, Linseed Oil—boiled and raw, which I offer at a very small profit for cash.

Paint Brushes, Turpentine, Japan, and everything in the paint line. hal C. J. FARLEY.

THE RADICAL for June contains Moral Causes of Material Prosperity, III; Property, Wages and Money; Milton; The Mother's Adorning, from the German; University Education; &c.

Adams & Co., 25 Brounfield St., Boston.

Conwell's Star of the North is now issued as the Minneapolis Weekly Star, having changed hands on account of the sickness of Col. R. H. Conwell, the chief owner and editor-in-chief of the former paper. His sickness is caused by a wound received during the late war.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY,—is an American Magazine, devoted to the interests, and adapted to the tastes of the young men of the country. The first number was issued last month. It is received with general favor. Terms \$1.00 a year. S. S. PACKARD, 937 Broadway, New York.

FOR ONE TWO WEEKS.—Mrs. Goodnow is selling her well assorted stock of millinery goods at greatly reduced prices now, and if you wish a bargain in anything in the millinery line, call immediately, as you may be too late in ten days to secure an excellent bargain. We state the above by authority.

Mr. Robert Sherin of Fox Lake, Wis. has lately come to Winnebago, and has purchased a farm a few miles south of town. He has also bought two or three lots in the village, upon which he will build a dwelling house, and a cooper shop. Mr. Sherin carried on an extensive cooper business in Wisconsin, and people here will be glad to know that he has settled in Winnebago.

A HANDSOME MONUMENT.—Messrs. Norwood & Co., of the St. Peter Marble works, have just finished a very handsome monument for two deceased children of A. C. Dunn, esq., of this place. The main column is about two feet high, a foot square, and on the sides are appropriate inscriptions. On the top is a block of Italian marble, on which are gracefully reclining two perfectly carved lambs. The whole rests on a base of limestone. This beautiful monument was designed by Mrs. Dunn and executed by Messrs. Norwood & Co., and certainly does great credit to her taste and their skill.

A train of white topped wagons, containing more than twenty Norwegian families from Red Wing, Minn., passed through here last Saturday, on their way to Dakota. They had with them a portable saw-mill and shingle machine, constructed by one of their number, and were otherwise equipped for the journey, even to the knives in their belts. They were driving their cattle and sheep, and appeared to be a jolly set of movers.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL is rapidly gaining favor with the young folks. The June number is before us, and is a perfect gem in its way. The July number will commence a new volume, and those who subscribe before July will receive the June number FREE. The Little Corporal fights against the Wrong, and for the Good, the True, and the Beautiful, and costs only one dollar a year.

Alfred L. Sewell, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

J. L. Peters, of 200 Broadway, New York, is really taking the lead in the publication of Musical Magazines in America. He is now issuing the UNITED STATES MUSICAL REVIEW, \$2.00 per annum; PARLOR COMPANION—for the Flute, Violin and Piano, \$3.00 per annum; and the GLEE HIVE, \$3.00 per annum.

These magazines contain more music for the money than any we remember to have seen, and our advice to all lovers of music and musical literature is to subscribe for these publications in preference to all others.

Address J. L. Peters, P. O. Box 5429, New York.

All those people who desire that a Fourth of July Celebration for 1868 should be held at Winnebago City, are requested to meet in Monilton's Hall, on Thursday, June 18th, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of appointing a committee, &c. &c. MANY CITIZENS.

There is no question about the ability of Winnebago to get up a First class celebration, if all will interest themselves in the matter, and it is our earnest desire that a genuine old fashioned Fourth of July Jubilee may be held here this year, as there are men—we are sorry to say—not a thousand miles from Winnebago who may be benefited by hearing the Declaration of Independence read. They seem to have forgotten that "All men are created," &c.

MARKET REPORTS.

Winnebago City Market.

Corrected Weekly by Moulton & Denson.

Wheat, spring, No. 1	\$1.40
" " " " No. 2	1.20
Corn	1.00
Oats	.65
Flour, 35 lbs.	4.00
Corn Meal	3.00
Potatoes	.75
Butter	.12
Eggs	.12
Beans	.00
Onions	.15
Hay, 20 tons	4.00
Wood 12 cord	3.00
Cheese	.20
Pork, salt, 1/2 pound	.18
" " " " 1/2 pound	.12
Beef fresh, 1/2 pound	.15
Kerosene Oil	.80
Salt, 1/2 lb.	.05
Lard 1 lb.	.20

Wasceca Lumber Market.

Common Boards, 1st quality, per M.	\$24.00
Fencing, " " "	23.00 @ 25.00
Stock Boards, " "	27.00
Wagon Box Boards, " "	20.00
Shedding " " "	20.00

JOIST AND DIMENSIONS.

18 feet and under	\$24.00
18 feet to 24	26.00
24, 18 feet and under	24.00
24, 18 and 26 feet	25.00

FLOORING.

1st common, dressed and matched	\$40.00
2d " " "	35.00

SIDING.

1st dressed	\$55.00
2d " "	50.00

CLEAR STUFF.

1st clear, 11, 12 and 2 inch	\$60.00
2d clear, 11, 12 and 2 inch	45.00

BATH AND PICKETS.

Lath	\$1.50
Pickets, flat	5.00
" square	3.00

SINGLEES.

Shingles, X	\$5.00
Shingles, No 1	3.50

Wasceca Produce Market.

Wheat per bushel, No. 1	\$1.65
" " " " No. 2	1.55
Oats " " "	.75
Corn " " "	1.00
Potatoes " " "	.80
Pork 1/2 hundred	7.50 to 9.00
Beef 1/2 " " "	4.50 to 5.00
Lard 1/2 pound	.20
Flour, 35 lbs.	4.00 to 5.50
Butter, 1/2 pound	.12 to .15
Eggs 1/2 doz.	.12
Hides 1/2 pound, green	.6
Tallow 1/2 bushel	.4
Beans 1/2 bushel	.4

Meeting of the Board of County Commissioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners will be held at the Auditor's Office in Blue Earth City on Friday, June 12th, A. D. 1868, to appoint TWO APPRAISERS of the School Lands in this county, and to transact such other business as may come before the Board at that time.

S. W. CADY, County Auditor.

NEW GOODS,

And Bought at
LOW PRICES

And will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

Our Stock in part consists of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

PROVISIONS, &c.,

In fact everything usually kept in a country store. Persons coming to Fairmount will please call and examine our Goods and learn our prices. No charge for showing our Goods.

BIRD & BURDICK, Fairmount, Oct. 28th, 1867. 1094f

BARGAINS

In Cloths,

Prints,

De Laines,

Sheetings,

Poplins,

Alpacas,

Cassimeres,

Denims,

Barred Muslin.

Hooped Skirts,

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY.

and Groceries of all kinds.

Chain Lake Lime,

Potatoes, Turnips,

Hams and Shoulders,

Axe Helves,

Ox Bows,

Stocking Yarn,

Fish Lines,

Patent Medicines,

Wines and

Liquors,

EXCELLENT CIGARS,

AND

Blue Earth Beer.

Winnebago City, April 20th, 1868.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured; sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar street New York.

Information.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, 223 Broadway, New York.

A second-hand WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE.

In working order, for sale. 236

For particulars inquire at this office.

RICHARDSON HOOFLAND'S

And Bought at
LOW PRICES

And will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

Our Stock in part consists of

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GROCERIES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

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SEWING MACHINE.

In working order, for sale. 236

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GERMAN

BITTERS.

And will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

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YANKEE NOTIONS,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

PROVISIONS, &c.,

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DRUGS!

CONDIT & AUSTIN,

And will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

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GROCERIES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

The Free Homestead.

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

VOL. 5. NO 35.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 243.

THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Three months..... 50
Six months..... 75
One Year..... 1 50
If not paid in advance, at the rate of, a year, 2 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
1w 1m 3m 6m 1yr
1 inch \$1 00 \$2 50 \$3 50 \$5 00 \$8 00 \$10 00
2 inch 1 50 4 00 5 00 8 00 11 00 14 00
3 inch 2 50 6 00 8 00 12 00 16 00 20 00
4 inch 3 50 7 00 10 00 15 00 20 00 25 00
5 inch 4 50 10 00 14 00 20 00 28 00 35 00
6 inch 5 50 12 00 18 00 24 00 32 00 40 00
7 inch 6 50 14 00 20 00 28 00 38 00 48 00
8 inch 7 50 16 00 22 00 30 00 42 00 55 00
9 inch 8 50 18 00 24 00 32 00 45 00 60 00
10 inch 9 50 20 00 26 00 35 00 48 00 65 00
Notices inserted in the reading columns at double rates.

E. A. HOTHCHINS,
Editor and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

Andrew C. Dunn,
Attorney and Counselor at Law in Winnebago City, Minn., will attend to professional business throughout the State. 1741f

J. H. SPROUT,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Blue Earth City, Minn. 2421f

Dr. J. P. Humes,
Physician & Surgeon,
Office at his residence, Cleveland street, second house east of the Post Office, Winnebago City, Minn.

CONSTANS HOUSE,
BLUE EARTH CITY, MINNESOTA,
H. P. CONSTANS, Proprietor.
This popular hotel is entirely new, and furnished in excellent style.
222f Excellent accommodations for teams. 2421f

Mead's Hotel,
BLUE EARTH CITY, MINNESOTA,
I. S. MEAD, Proprietor.
Billiard tables are connected with the house, and there is good stabling on the premises. 2421f

P. K. WISER,
Practical Watch-Maker, and
JEWELER, Mankato, Minn.
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery & Silver-Ware. Repairing neatly executed and warranted. 2421f

T. DREW,
Manufacturer of and dealer in Furniture, embracing Bureaus, Tables, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Lounges, Mirrors, Flag Chairs, and in fact every article of Parlor, Bedroom or Kitchen Furniture. Front Street, two doors North of Shoemaker's Hall, Mankato, Minnesota. 2421f

IRA S. SMITH, MURPHY & CO
Dealers in
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
POST OFFICE BUILDING, FRONT ST.,
MANKATO, MINN.
Particular attention paid to Music Orders. 2421f

R. WAITE,
JEWELER,
BLUE EARTH CITY, MINNESOTA.
Has constantly on hand Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Silver-ware, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, &c. Repairing done with dispatch and warranted. 2531f

A. C. MAY,
DENTIST,
MANKATO, MINNESOTA.
Full Set of Teeth, for the present, for 15 Dollars. Special attention given to all kinds of dental work, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Lounging, the given for the extraction of teeth. ROOMS OVER CHRISTENSEN'S & BROS. 2421f

WINNEBAGO CITY HOTEL,
C. S. KIMBALL Proprietor.
Stages leave this Hotel Mondays and Thursdays for the nearest Railroad station, and Tuesdays and Saturdays for the West.
A good Livery is connected with the Hotel, and there are ample accommodations for teams. 2121f

MANKATO HOUSE,
GROVER C. BURT, Proprietor.
HAVING refurnished throughout the above well known house, the proprietor asks a continuance of public patronage. Good stable accommodations are connected with the house. Charges moderate. 259

CLINTON HOUSE,
Front Street, near the corner.
MANKATO, MINNESOTA.
M. T. C. FLOWER & SON,
PROPRIETORS.
General Stage Office for all Points in the State. Good Stabling, with Attentive Drivers. 191f

LAW'S HOTEL,
Winnebago City, Minnesota.
E. G. & A. P. COLLINS, Proprietors.
Excellent accommodations, and charges moderate. Stages leave this House for all points. 231f

GLOBE HOTEL,
Wilton, Waseca Co., Minnesota.
J. M. GRAY, Prop.
Terms Reasonable.—Teamsters over night One dollar and a quarter.
General stage office. Good stabling, and reasonable charges. 4731f

C. A. LOUNSBERRY,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Will sell Real Estate, make Investments, examine Titles, pay Taxes, &c.
Office in Court House, Fairmont, Martin Co., Minnesota.
Nov. 1867. 2131f

TWILL NOT BE LONG.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

'Twill not be long—this wearying commotion,
That marks its passage in the human breast,
And, like the billows on the leaving ocean,
That ever rock the cradle of unrest,
Will soon subside; the happy time is near,
When bliss, not pain, shall have its rich increase.
Even unto thee the dove may now be steering
With gracious message. Wait, and hold thy peace;
'Twill not be long;

The lamps go out; the stars give up their shining;
The world is lost in darkness for awhile;
And foolish hearts give way to sad repining,
And feel as though they were again could smile.
Why murmur thus, the useful lesson scoring?
Oh, read thy Teacher and His word aright,
The world would have no greeting for the morning.
If 'twere not for the darkness of the night,
'Twill not be long;

'Twill not be long; the strife will soon be ended;
The doubts, the fears, the agony, the pain,
Will seem but as the clouds that low descended,
To yield their treasure to the parched plain.
The lines of weakness, and of sore temptation,
Of bitter grief, and agonizing cry;
Those earthly cares and ceaseless tribulations,
Will bring a blissful harvest by and by—
'Twill not be long!

'Twill not be long; the eye of faith discerning
The wondrous glory that shall be revealed,
Instructs the soul, that every day is learning
The better wisdom which the world concealed.
And soon, yea, soon, there'll be an end of teaching.
When mortal vision find immortal sight,
And her true place the soul in gladness reaching,
Beholds the glory of the Infinite.
'Twill not be long!

'Twill not be long! the heart goes on repeating
It is the burden of the mourner's song:
The work of grace in us He is completing.
Who thus assures us—"It will not be long."
His rod and staff our fainting steps sustaining
Our hope and comfort every day will be;
And we may leave our cross as uncomplaining
As He who leads us unto Calvary;
'Twill not be long!

FEMINE AIR CASTLES.

Amelia to Arabella.

Dearest ARABELLA—Since I saw you last, I have thought a great deal about what we talked of when we were last together. My mind is unchanged, I must be an authoress, I am convinced that nature designed me for a genius. I believe that I have but to bravely face discouragements and obstacles, and I shall find myself famous. But dearest friend, (and to you I make the confession,) the difficulties I encounter are dreadful. In the first place my relatives are so coarse and unappreciative, they are enough to drive a susceptible and ethereal nature to distraction. As an instance, you know my sweet little pet Curly. Well, I wrote one day some sweet lines entitled "To Curly," in four line stanzas. They were delightful, (I would send you a copy, but unfortunately they got torn up, as I am going to tell you) and I was thinking of sending them to some of the literary periodicals for publication, when as my cruel destiny ordained, that hateful little demon, brother Dick, stole it from my portfolio, and (I think the Evil One must help that boy in his pranks) he scribbled it so the title read, "Curly, a Tale of a Dog," and added a sort of chorus to the stanzas, something like, "Oh! Curly, purly, wurly, ri de iddly, bow-wow-wow." He came in when we were at breakfast. Father had sent him down to the office after the Journal, and sitting down by the stove, he held the verses inside the newspaper, and pretended to read from that. As he read the title and first stanza, all listened; the thought entered my mind that some one had sent my poetry to that paper without my knowledge, still I felt rather flattered than otherwise, but when the little wretch half sung that horrid chorus, ending with a sharp bark, I sprang up snatched the newspaper from him and the vile deception was manifest. My dearest friend, would you believe it? Father burst out laughing! but fathers are always unfeeling; but what was worse, mother could hardly keep her countenance, though she scolded Dick, and Ned and Em. wouldn't look at each other; I know they wanted to laugh. As for me, I tore up the verses in a paroxysm of outraged feeling, but, dearest Arabella! conceive what I suffered.

Brother Ned is a kind-hearted fellow; he does not laugh and ridicule me, as the others do, but he does not understand me. To show you how little true sense of the beautiful he has, let me tell you a conversation I had with him. I had been trying to select a *nom de plume*, and you know a *nom de plume* is indispensable, if you are going to be an authoress. So one day I asked Ned's advice. I explained to him that it must be a diminutive ending in y, for the first name, and a plant beginning with the same letter for the last, as ever since Fanny Fern, every authoress of note has adopted such a name. In fact they have used up all the pretty *noms de plume* and that's what makes it so hard getting one. And what do you think he proposed? First, "Patty Pieplant," and when I rejected that with disgust, he named "Suky Sunflower," "Hitty Holyhook," "Phoeby Peppermint," "Betsy Bluebell," and said he thought I might suit myself among them—I told him I would have none of them; and would you believe it? the creature suggested "Tiddy Tater" and "Tabby Tobias!" What odious vulgarity! What were brothers made for? I almost thought he was making fun of me, but he was perfectly grave all the time; in fact it is just like his taste. You know what a friend he is of that great hateful red-haired Mose Bryant. He is always telling me how smart he is, and brings him here sometimes. That Mose came in with him the other day, as I had my dear little silken-haired Curly in my arms; and what do you suppose the great awkward goose said? Well, you never would guess; indeed I couldn't. Said he: "What Japanese custom are you following?" Of course I couldn't begin to guess. (You know I abhor conundrums.) Then he replied with a disagreeable grin: "I see you are committing hairy carry." Only think of the fellow's impudence, too, for he has got a goatie and imperial now, and they look like straw hanging out of a hog-pen. So I told Em, and I believe it plagues her. Oh, my dear, faithful friend, I often wander in imagination, away from this dull home-spun farmer life among those who cannot sympathize with my soaring spirit, and from this tiresome country, place I often wander to some great and splendid city, whose denizens dwell in five-story brick blocks, and employ themselves in literature and the elegant arts and professions; then I fancy myself a resident of its palatial edifices, famous among its gifted ones, sought after by editors of its periodicals, and its millionaire publishers of the most successful novels, and fancy myself promenading its magnificent sidewalks, or entering its sumptuous mansions, where the most interesting clerks display the loveliest dry goods, and I seem to hear it whispered as I pass: "That is the celebrated" and I am recalled to the misery of my recollection that I have not yet finished my first tale, and that I have got no *nom de plume*. Do, dearest Arabella, choose me a *nom de plume*.

My poor story makes but slow progress. Just as I get my thoughts collected and am making a little progress with it, I hear mother say, "Carry, dear, come and set the table;" or father or Ned wants something, or Dick screams, "Cass, come and help milk." What can one do in authorship who has to help milk? I have given up trying to have a plot to my story. After all, what's the use of a plot to a story? Nobody puts in the plots now-a-days. But my dear friend, it is so hard to get up romantic incidents. I have not got the life of Viola Thereseine (that's the heroine, you know) saved once yet, and I've been at work at that ever since you were here. The truth is, there have been so many lives saved in stories, that all the ways of having it happen that I can think of are completely worn out.

I had puzzled over this part so much that I was desperate, the other day. I determined she should be run away with by an infuriated horse, but I could not get it so as to bring Albert Theodosius in at the right time to seize the affrighted animal by the bit. At last I felt as if I should like to try the scene myself, for I have been dying to have something romantic happen to me; it is so dull here you know. You remember the young Poland that father hired—Max Farinski. You know he is so handsome and elegant-looking; he used to call him Thaddeus Sobieski, and say that he must be a banished nobleman. Well, I had thought so much about it, I had made myself believe he was a count, at least; and he was so reserved and silent, I thought he was melancholy on account of his misfortunes, though it could not

be expected that he would talk much, for all the English he knew was "yaas," and our stock of Polish was still more limited. Well, I knew that Max was down by the side of the road at work, and I felt convinced that if he saw me in danger his native heroism would prompt him to spring to my aid. So I put on my hat and riding skirt, and went out and asked father to lend me Lark to ride; but he said Lark wasn't safe, and I must take old Bet. Only think how provoking! But I got a good stick and used it so well that Bet was soon going about as fast as I could ride. My hat blew off and my hair streamed about. To add to our wild and picturesque appearance, old Bet was taken with a fit of string-halt, just as we came in sight of Max, and everything promised a most interesting denouement, had not he and Bet most shamefully failed me; for as we approached where he was chopping a log by the road, I detected symptoms of Bet's old habit of stopping to talk with every one she meets, which she has learned of father during their many journeys together. It was with difficulty that I restrained myself from applying the whip again, but considering that it would be quite mal-apropos to whip a runaway horse, I contented myself with digging my heels into the perverse old thing's ribs, but all in vain. Just as we came opposite my representative Albert T., she stopped. But I was not going to put up with this as a catastrophe. I only observed my hero standing straight up on his log, holding the ax up before his face, as if to guard it from any flying fragments that might result from my smash-up, and with both eyes and mouth too wide open, to set off his beauty to the best advantage. I only took in this tableau ere observing my destiny. I fell as carefully as possible to the ground. I was fortunate in striking a soft spot, and so escaped any bruises; but the mud which received me was quite too soft to be agreeable for a lengthy sojourn. So after time enough had more than elapsed for my deliverer to hasten to, and raise me up, I turned my head a little, in my impatience, to see why he did not come. Would you believe such stupidity! There he still stood, precisely as I saw him last, even to the whites of his eyes! I was about to tell him pretty sharply, that if he was going to save me at all, I wished he would be about it; but thinking he might be too horror-struck by my accident to retain his presence of mind, I said to him, "I wish, sir, you would help me." My gallant deliverer replied, "Yaas, I dake him oop," and very deliberately sticking his ax in the log, stepped off on the ground, and—what do you suppose he did? As I am now living, he took old Bet by the bridle, led her up to the log, clambered awkwardly into my new side-saddle, and rode off at a dead walk, as Dick says, back to the house. I was so thunder-struck that I lay still there till he had got some way off. Such cold-blooded stupidity astounded me, but when I did start, I was not long in finding my hat, and returning to the house; in fact I arrived so nearly at the same time with my cavalier, that I heard him reply to the inquiries of my alarmed mother: "Carry he lose he hat, and dell me I shall bring Bet do de house oop." "But where is Carry?" repeated mother's voice. "Oh he yoomp down in de mood," replied the Count in disguise. Now Em teases me about my hero, and Dick, whenever I give way to impatience, says: "Come, now, don't yoomp down in de mood." But I am determined to alter my description of Albert Theodosius' personal appearance. I had got him, you know, with blue eyes, fair complexion, and brown, curling hair, like Max; but I won't have him so. Don't you think, from what you know of the story, that it would be just as suitable for A. T. to have olive complexion, black eyes and raven black hair, a little waving, and moustache a la Louis Napoleon? I should so like to have him have the moustache, and you know light haired men's moustaches are so firesome, unless they dye, and that wouldn't do in an elevated romantic tale like mine. But he shall not have eyes and hair

like that stupid Max, if I have to make him as gray as a rat.

Now, Arabella, you can imagine something of the difficulties by which I am environed. Oh, why was I not born in some classical land, where the scenery is gorgeous, where ruined castles and time-worn abbeys crown every eminence; where they have brigands and gipseys and things, and wandering artists, and disguised noblemen as common as insurance agents and lightning rod peddlers here? What can an imaginative mind do without beautiful scenery? And here we have nothing but ragged bluffs and fields all covered with corn. Who ever read about corn in the poets and novelists?

But my dearest friend, I shall count the moments till I hear from you. I am dying to know how your poem progresses; it must be nearly completed by this time, for you had fifty stanzas written when you were here. Have you decided what the subject of it shall be? And don't forget my *nom de plume*. I forgot to say that I have altered the title of my tale, to "Viola and Albert, or the Cruel Parents, the Disguised Assassin, and the Spiteful and Avaricious Brothers, and other Relatives." But I don't believe, such is the unromantic and common-place character of my surrounding, that I can get in any romantic incidents. Do you suppose it will take without any romantic incidents or plot? I don't see why it should not, for all the magazines and papers are full of such tales, and they take, at least somebody reads them, or what do they print them for?

Ever your faithful

CARLOTTA AMELIA.

The Baby.

Brother and sister Stebbins;—We have got a live baby at our house a little girl baby—that's so. How I wish this might find you in the same situation. You know I always wished you well. But our baby is none of your common babies. She laughs (and cries) so prettily, you can have no idea how handsome she is. It is decided by the best of judges (her mother and me) that she is the handsomest child that ever lived; and everybody says, "what a handsome child; how much she looks like her father;" children will resemble their parents, you know. I wouldn't take twenty dollars for her; no, sir, no temptation. Perhaps you think I'm a fool. Who cares—guess you'd be a fool if you had such a baby. I wish your domestic affairs would come to a crisis, [crys-sis.] You must excuse all mistakes, for I'm so delighted and transported that I expect there is a right smart chance that I may go crazy.

Why, you can't think how I acted the day the little stranger came along. Mrs. Boardman and I were the attending physicians, and what she didn't know I didn't either. Felt a little considerable scared, looked for my hat, two, three, several times, and wondered how far it was to Texas. But after the excitement was over wasn't I tickled some. If it hadn't been for that white hat of mine I couldn't have told what end my head was on. I went up stairs a dozen times or less after my hat—went and looked at the baby and forgot it every time. Sold a man some goods on "tick," and charged him, "to I baby six pence per pound." But I'm calmer now; think I shall entirely recover. Begin to think that baby ain't such a cunning affair after all. It's quite a night institution. It takes one half of the bed, and right in the middle, and I have to sleep all around on the edges. Can't roll over and kick as I used to—might wake the baby. And if I just happen to roll on to the little thing in the night, then there's a fuss, for my wife would make a great ado if I should kill the baby. She sleeps with one eye open.

I'll tell you about how I get along nights. The other night I went to bed as usual, got into a snooze, when my wife called: "John, John, there's a mouse in my bandbox, and it will ruin my bonnet." Well, I rolls off the bed rail and made a break for the bandbox. Mouse takes the hint and leaves, and I balance myself on the bed rail again, go to sleep, and dream of the old song which says—"Bless me,

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this is pleasant, riding on a rail." But soon I am awakened by my wife (watchful creature) calling "John! I guess that mouse is in the lower bureau drawer, where all the baby's things are." So up I get once more and make a plunge for the bureau, and mouse leaves as usual, while I, like the old Quaker, wish for some wicked person to flog that mouse. Well, I get on the rail once more, and dream of sending an order to Chicago for mouse traps. Well, I dream away for a while, till I am once more awakened by the old familiar call, "John, John, the baby wants tending to." Well, I sit up and hold the light while she—well, no matter, you know what I mean.

The next morning I have to be careful about using the towels, for "all is not gold that glitters." But I must keep still and stand it all for the dear little baby, mother's little precious lamb.

Good bye; yours as much as possible.

DIGHTON.

P. S.—Our baby's name is Fanny Louisa.

N. B.—Don't forget the baby's name.

D.

How to be a Millionaire.

A writer in the *Galaxy* enumerates a few of the conditions, positive and negative, which may be regarded as indispensable to the average achievement of a millionaire's position:

You must be a very able man, as nearly all millionaires are.

You must devote your life to the getting and keeping of other men's earnings.

You must eat the bread of carefulness and you must rise early and lie down late.

You must care little or nothing about other men's wants or sufferings or disappointments.

You must not mind it that your great wealth involves many other's poverty.

You must not give away money except for a material equivalent.

You must not go wondering about Nature, nor spend your time enjoying air, earth, sky and water; for there is no money in it.

You must not distract your thoughts from the great purpose of your life with the charms of art and literature.

You must not let philosophy or religion engross you during the secular time.

You must not allow your wife or children to occupy much of your valuable time or thoughts.

You must never permit the fascinations of friendship to inveigle you into making loans, however small.

You must abandon all other ambitions or purposes; and finally—

You must be prepared to sacrifice ease and all fanciful notions you may have about tastes and luxuries and enjoyments, during most, if not all, of your natural life.

"I'm God's Child."

A little boy two years and a half old was one day asked,

"Whose child are you?"

"I'm God's child," said he.

I once knew of a little girl not quite so old who, if any one asked her who she was, would reply,

"I'm papa's 'tittle daughter—mamma's 'tittle daughter too—Dad's 'tittle dirl—and Desus' 'tittle lamb."

Dear little ones, can you say, "I'm God's child?" "I'm Jesus's little lamb?" I hope you can, and that you may all be gathered into his fold when he comes.—*Christian Advocate*.

The members of the New York Medical Club were recently invited to the residence of Dr. Paine, in the following classic style: "Doctores! Ducum nex mundi nitu Panes; triticum ait. Exspecto meta fumen tu te et eta beta pi. Super at Tendo uno: Dux, hamor, clam pati, sum parates, homine, ices, jam, etc. Sideror Hoc. Festo resonan Floas sole."

The English press comment favorably upon the acquittal of President Johnson.

It is affirmed that California can beat China and Japan in Silk culture.

The Free Homestead.

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

VOL. 5. NO 35.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1868.

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TWILL NOT BE LONG.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

'Twill not be long—this wearying commotion,
That marks its passage in the human breast,
And, like the billows on the heaving ocean
That ever rock the cradle of unrest,
Will soon subside: the happy time is nearing,
When bliss, not pain, shall have its rich increase.
Even unto thee the dove may now be steering
With gracious message. Wait, and hold thy peace;

'Twill not be long;
The lamps go out; the stars give up their shining;
The world is lost in darkness for awhile;
And foolish hearts give way to sad repining,
And feel as though they never again could smile.
Why murmur thus, the needless lesson scoring?
Oh, read thy Teacher and His word aright,
The world would have no greeting for the morning.
If 'twere not for the darkness of the night;
'Twill not be long!

'Twill not be long; the strife will soon be ended;
The doubts, the fears, the agony, the pain,
Will seem but as the clouds that low descended,
To yield their treasure to the parched plain.
The time of weakness, and of sore temptations,
Of bitter grief and agonizing cry,
These earthly cares and ceaseless tribulations,
Will bring a blissful harvest by and by—
'Twill not be long!

'Twill not be long; the eye of faith discerning
The wondrous glory that shall be revealed,
Instructs the soul, that every day is learning
The better wisdom which the world concealed.
And soon, ay, soon, there'll be an end of teaching.
When mortal vision ends in immortal sight,
And her true place the soul in gladness reaching,
Beholds the glory of the Infinite.
'Twill not be long!

'Twill not be long! the heart goes on repeating:
It is the burden of the mourner's song;
The work of grace in us He is completing.
Who thus assures us—"It will not be long."
His rod and staff our fainting steps sustaining
Our hope and comfort every day will be;
And we may leave our cross as uncomplaining
As He who leads us unto Calvary;
'Twill not be long!

FEMININE AIR CASTLES.

Amelia to Arabella.

Dearest ARABELLA.—Since I saw you last, I have thought a great deal about what we talked of when we were last together. My mind is unchanged, I must be an authoress, I am convinced that nature designed me for a genius. I believe that I have but to bravely face discouragements and obstacles, and I shall find myself famous. But dearest friend, (and to you I make the confession,) the difficulties I encounter are dreadful. In the first place my relatives are so coarse and unappreciative, they are enough to drive a susceptible and ethereal nature to distraction. As an instance, you know my sweet little pet Curly. Well, I wrote one day some sweet lines entitled "To Curly," in four line stanzas. They were delightful. (I would send you a copy, but unfortunately they got torn up, as I am going to tell you) and I was thinking of sending them to some of the literary periodicals for publication, when as my cruel destiny ordained, that hateful little demon, brother Dick, stole it from my portfolio, and (I think the Evil One must help that boy in his pranks) he scribbled it so the title read, "Curly, a Tale of a Dog," and added a sort of chorus to the stanzas, something like, "Oh! Curly, purly, wurly, ri de iddity, how-bow-wow." He came in when we were at breakfast. Father had sent him down to the office after the Journal, and sitting down by the stove, he he held the verses inside the newspaper, and pretended to read from that. As he read the title and first stanza, all listened; the thought entered my mind that some one had sent my poetry to that paper without my knowledge, still I felt rather flattered than otherwise, but when the little wretch half-sung that horrid chorus, ending with a sharp bark, I sprang up, snatched the newspaper from him and the vile deception was manifest. My dearest friend, would you believe it? Father burst out laughing! but fathers are always unfeeling; but what was worse, mother could hardly keep her countenance, though she scolded Dick, and Ned and Em. wouldn't look at each other; I know they wanted to laugh. As for me, I tore up the verses in a paroxysm of outraged feeling, but, dearest Arabella! conceive what I suffered.

Brother Ned is a kind-hearted fellow; he does not laugh and ridicule me, as the others do, but he does not understand me. To show you how little true sense of the beautiful he has, let me tell you a conversation I had with him. I had been trying to select a *nom de plume*, and you know a *nom de plume* is indispensable, if you are going to be an authoress. So one day I asked Ned's advice. I explained to him that it must be a diminutive ending in y, for the first name, and a plant beginning with the same letter for the last, as ever since Fanny Fern, every authoress of note has adopted such a name. In fact they have used up all the pretty *noms de plume* and that's what makes it so hard getting one. And what do you think he proposed? First, "Patty Pieplant," and when I rejected that with disgust, he named "Suky Sunflower," "Hitty Hillyhook," "Phoeby Peppermint," "Betsy Bluebell," and said he thought I might suit myself among them—I told him I would have none of them; and would you believe it? the creature suggested "Tiddy Tater" and "Tabby Tobias!" What odious vulgarity! What were brothers made for? I almost thought he was making fun of me, but he was perfectly grave all the time; in fact it is just like his taste. You know what a friend he is of that great hateful red-haired Mose Bryant. He is always telling me how smart he is, and brings him here sometimes. That Mose came in with him the other day, as I had my dear little silken-haired Curly in my arms; and what do you suppose the great awkward goose said? Well, you never would guess; indeed I couldn't. Said he: "What Japanese custom are you following?" Of course I couldn't begin to guess. (You know I abhor conundrums.) Then he replied with a disagreeable grin: "I see you are committing *hurry carry*." Only think of the Mose's impudence, too, for he has got a goatee and imperial now, and they look like straw hanging out of a hog-pen. So I told Em, and I believe it plagues her. Oh, my dear, faithful friend, I often wander in imagination, away from this dull home-spun farmer life among those who cannot sympathize with my soaring spirit, and from this tiresome country-place I often wander to some great and splendid city, whose denizens dwell in ivory-story brick blocks, and employ themselves in literature and the elegant arts and professions; then I fancy myself a resident of its palatial edifices, famous among its gifted ones, sought after by editors of its periodicals, and its millionaire publishers of the most successful novels, and fancy myself promenading its magnificent sidewalks, or entering its sumptuous mansions, where the most interesting clerks display the loveliest dry goods, and I seem to hear it whispered as I pass: "That is the celebrated" and I am recalled to the misery of the recollection that I have not yet finished my first tale, and that I have got no *nom de plume*. Do, dearest Arabella, choose me a *nom de plume*.

My poor story makes but slow progress. Just as I get my thoughts collected and am making a little progress with it, I hear mother say, "Carry, dear, come and set the table;" or father or Ned wants something, or Dick screams, "Cass, come and help milk." What can one do in authorship who has to help milk? I have given up trying to have a plot to my story. After all, what's the use of a plot to a story? Nobody puts in plots, now-a-days. But my dear friend, it is so hard to get by romantic incidents. I have not got the life of Viola Thereseine (that's the heroine, you know) saved once yet, and I've been at work at that ever since you were here. The truth is, there have been so many lives saved in stories, that all the ways of having it happen that I can think of are completely worn out.

I had puzzled over this part so much that I was desperate, the other day. I determined she should be run away with by an infuriated horse, but I could not get it so as to bring Albert Theodosius in at the right time to seize the affrighted animal by the bit. At last I felt as if I should like to try the scene myself, for I have been dying to have something romantic happen to me; it is so dull here you know. You remember the young man, Poland that father hired—Max Farinski. You know he is so handsome and elegant-looking; we used to call him Thaddeus Sobieski; and say that he must be a banished nobleman. Well, I had thought so much about it, I had made myself believe he was a count, at least; and he was so reserved and silent, I thought he was melancholy on account of his misfortunes, though it could not

be expected that he would talk much, for all the English he knew was "yaas," and our stock of Polish was still more limited. Well, I knew that Max was down by the side of the road at work, and I felt convinced that if he saw me in danger his native heroism would prompt him to spring to my aid. So I put on my hat and riding skirt, and went out and asked father to lend me Lark to ride; but he said Lark wasn't safe, and I must take old Bet. Only think how provoking! But I got a good stick and used it so well that Bet was soon going about as fast as I could ride. My hat blew off and my hair streamed out. To add to our wild and picturesque appearance, old Bet was taken with a fit of string-halt, just as we came in sight of Max, and everything promised a most interesting denouement, had not he and Bet most shamefully failed me; for as we approached where he was chopping a log by the road, I detected symptoms of Bet's old habit of stopping to talk with every one she meets, which she has learned of father during their many journeys together. It was with difficulty that I restrained myself from applying the whip again, but considering that it would be quite mal-apropos to whip a runaway horse, I contented myself with digging my heels into the perverse old thing's ribs, but all in vain. Just as we came opposite my representative Albert T., she stopped. But I was not going to put up with this as a catastrophe. I only observed my hero standing straight up on his log, holding the ax up before his face, as if to guard it from any flying fragments that might result from my smash-up, and with both eyes and mouth too wide open, to set off his beauty to the best advantage. I only took in this tableau ere observing my destiny. I fell as carefully as possible to the ground. I was fortunate in striking a soft spot, and so escaped any bruises; but the mud which received me was quite too soft to be agreeable for a lengthy sojourn. So after time enough had more than elapsed for my deliverer to hasten to, and raise me up, I turned my head a little, in my impatience, to see why he did not come. Would you believe such stupidity! There he still stood, precisely as I saw him last, even to the whites of his eyes! I was about to tell him pretty sharply, that if he was going to save me at all, I wished he would be about it; but thinking he might be too horror-struck by my accident to retain his presence of mind, I said to him, "I wish, sir, you would help me." My gallant deliverer replied, "Yaas, I dake him oop," and very deliberately sticking his ax in the log, stepped off on the ground, and—what do you suppose he did? As I am now living, he took old Bet by the bridle, led her up to the log, clambered awkwardly into my new side-saddle, and rode off at a dead walk, as Dick says, back to the house. I was so thunder-struck that I lay still there till he had got some way off. Such cold-blooded stupidity astounded me, but when I did start, I was not long in finding my hat, and returning to the house; in fact I arrived so nearly at the same time with my cavalier, that I heard him reply to the inquiries of my alarmed mother: "Carry he lose he hat, and dell me I shall bring Bet de de house oop." "But where is Carry?" repeated mother's voice. "Oh he yoomp down in de moad," replied the Count in disguise. Now Em teases me about my hero, and Dick, whenever I give way to impatience, says: "Come, now, don't yoomp down in de moad." But I am determined to alter my description of Albert Theodosius' personal appearance. I had got him, you know, with blue eyes, fair complexion, and brown, curling hair, like Max; but I won't have him so. Don't you think, from what you know of the story, that it would be just as suitable for A. T. to have olive complexion, black eyes and raven black hair, a little waving, and moustache a la Louis Napoleon? I should so like to have him have the moustache, and you know light haired men's moustaches are so tiresome, unless they dye, and that wouldn't do in an elevated romantic tale like mine. But he shall not have eyes and hair

like that stupid Max, if I have to make him as gray as a rat.

Now, Arabella, you can imagine something of the difficulties by which I am environed. Oh, why was I not born in some classical land, where the scenery is gorgeous, where ruined castles and time-worn abbeys crown every eminence; where they have brigands and gipseys and things, and wandering artists, and disguised noblemen are as common as insurance agents and lightning rod peddlers here? What can an imaginative mind do without beautiful scenery? And here we have nothing but ragged bluffs and fields all covered with corn. Who ever read about corn in the poets and novelists?

But my dearest friend, I shall count the moments till I hear from you. I am dying to know how your poem progresses; it must be nearly completed by this time, for you had fifty stanzas written when you were here. Have you decided what the subject of it shall be? And don't forget my *nom de plume*. I forgot to say that I have altered the title of my tale, to "Viola and Albert, or the Cruel Parents, the Disguised Assassin, and the Spiteful and Avaricious Brothers, and other Relatives." But I don't believe, such is the unromantic and common-place character of my surrounding, that I can get in any romantic incidents. Do you suppose it will take without any romantic incidents or plot? I don't see why it should not, for all the magazines and papers are full of such tales, and they take, at least somebody reads them, or what do they print them for?

Ever your faithful
CARLOTTA AMELIA.
The Baby.
Brother and sister Stebbins:—We have got a live baby at our house a little girl baby—that's so. How I wish this might find you in the same situation. You know I always wished you well. But our baby is none of your common babies. She laughs (and cries) so pretty, you can have no idea how handsome she is. It is decided by the best of judges (her mother and me) that she is the handsomest child that ever lived; and everybody says, "what a handsome child; how much she looks like her father;" children will resemble their parents, you know. I wouldn't take twenty dollars for her; no, sir, no temptation. Perhaps you think I'm a fool. Who cares—guess you'd be a fool if you had such a baby. I wish your domestic affairs would come to a crisis, [crys-sis.] You must excuse all mistakes, for I'm so delighted and transported that I expect there is a right smart chance that I may go crazy.

Why, you can't think how I acted the day the little stranger came along. Mrs. Boardman and I were the attending physicians, and what she didn't know I didn't either. Felt a little considerable scared, looked for my hat, two, three, several times, and wondered how far it was to Texas. But after the excitement was over wasn't I tickled some. If it hadn't been for that white hat of mine I couldn't have told what end my head was on. I went up stairs a dozen times or less after my hat—went and looked at the baby and forgot it every time. Sold a man some goods on "tick," and charged him, "to I baby six pence per pound." But I'm calmer now; think I shall entirely recover. Begin to think that baby ain't such a cunning affair after all. It's quite a night institution. It takes one half of the bed, and right in the middle, and I have to sleep all around on the edges. Can't roll over and kick as I used to—might wake the baby. And if I just happen to roll on to the little thing in the night, then there's a fuss, for my wife would make a great ado if I should kill the baby. She sleeps with one eye open.

I'll tell you about how I got along nights. The other night I went to bed, as usual, got into a snooze, when my wife called: "John, John, there's a mouse in my bedbox, and it will ruin my bonnet." Well, I rolls off the bed rail and made a break for the bedbox. Mouse takes the hint and leaves, and I balance myself on the bed rail again, go to sleep, and dream of the old song which says—"Bless me,

this is pleasant, riding on a rail." But soon I am awakened by my wife (watchful creature) calling "John! I guess that mouse is in the lower bureau drawer, where all the baby's things are." So up I get once more and make a plunge for the bureau, and mouse leaves as usual, while I, like the old Quaker, wish for some wicked person to flog that mouse. Well, I get on the rail once more, and dream of sending an order to Chicago for mouse traps. Well, I dream away for a while, till I am once more awakened by the old familiar call, John, John, the baby wants tending to." Well, I sit up and hold the light while she—well, no matter, you know what I mean.

The next morning I have to be careful about using the towels, for "all is not gold that glitters." But I must keep still and stand it all for the dear little baby, mother's little precious lamb. Good bye; yours as much as possible. DIGNOX.

P. S.—Our baby's name is Fanny Louisa.

N. B.—Don't forget the baby's name. D.

How to be a Millionaire.

A writer in the *Galaxy* enumerates a few of the conditions, positive and negative, which may be regarded as indispensable to the average achievement of a millionaire's position:

You must be a very able man, as nearly all millionaires are.

You must devote your life to the getting and keeping of other men's earnings.

You must eat the bread of carefulness and you must rise early and lie down late.

You must care little or nothing about other men's wants or sufferings or disappointments.

You must not mind it that your great wealth involves many other's poverty.

You must not give away money except for a material equivalent.

You must not go wandering about Nature, nor spend your time enjoying air, earth, sky and water; for there is no money in it.

You must not distract your thoughts from the great purpose of your life with the charms of art and literature.

You must not let philosophy or religion engross you during the secular time.

You must not allow your wife or children to occupy much of your valuable time or thoughts.

You must never permit the fascinations of friendship to inveigle you into making loans, however small.

You must abandon all other ambitions or purposes; and finally—

You must be prepared to sacrifice ease and all fanciful notions you may have about tastes and luxuries and enjoyments, during most, if not all, of your natural life.

"I'm God's Child."

A little boy two years and a half old was one day asked,

"Whose child are you?"

"I'm God's child," said he.

I once knew of a little girl not quite so old who, if any one asked her who she was, would reply,

"I'm papa's 'tittle daughter—mamma's 'tittle daughter too—Dad's 'tittle dirl—and Desus' 'tittle lamb."

Dear little ones, can you say, "I'm God's child?" "I'm Jesus's little lamb?" I hope you can, and that you may all be gathered into his fold when he comes.—*Christian Advocate*.

The members of the New York Medical Club were recently invited to the residence of Dr. Paine, in the following classic style: "Doctores! Ducem nex mundi nitu Panes; tritum at ait. Exspecto meta fumen tu te et eta beta pi. Super at Tonto uno: Dux, hamor, clam pati, sun parates, homine, ices, jam, etc. Sideror Hoc. Pesto resonan Floas sole."

The English press comment favorably upon the acquittal of President Johnson.

It is affirmed that California can beat China and Japan in Silk culture.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1868.

This paper has a larger circulation than any other paper in Faribault County, and is the only paper in the county, which is printed entirely at home.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President.

CLYDE S. GRANT, OF MINN.

For Vice President.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, OF INDIANA.

For Presidential Electors.

THOMAS A. JONES, of Anoka County.

W. G. ELMER, of Faribault County.

C. T. POWEN, of Nicollet County.

OSCAR MARMON, of Ramsey County.

Republican Congressional Convention.

The Republicans of the First Congressional District of Minnesota are requested to meet in Delegate Convention at Owatonna, Minn., on Wednesday, the 25th day of July, 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention to be held in Chicago, Ill., on the 28th day of July.

The following are the names of the delegates proposed by the several counties comprising the District will be entitled to delegates as follows, viz:

Blue Earth..... 2
Brown..... 2
Cottonwood..... 2
Dodge..... 2
Faribault..... 2
Fillmore..... 2
Frederick..... 2
Houston..... 2
Jackson..... 2
Le Sueur..... 2
Lincoln..... 2
Martin..... 2
Mower..... 2

The remaining counties in the District one each.

C. L. TAPPAN, Chairman.

A. C. DUNN.

O. P. WHITCOMB.

P. W. DICK.

D. SMITH.

D. E. JOHNSON, Jr.

W. E. STRAIT.

Congressional Com. First District.

Owatonna April 22, 1868.

Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Faribault County are requested to meet in Delegate Convention at Blue Earth City on Saturday, the 27th day of June A. D. 1868, at one o'clock P. M., to choose delegates to attend the Republican Congressional Convention to be held at Owatonna on Wednesday, the 25th day of July. Each town is entitled to one delegate for every 20 (and for every fraction of 10 or more) Republican votes cast for Governor at the general election held in Nov. 1866, as follows, to-wit:

Winnebago City..... 2
Guthrie..... 2
Lara..... 2
Minnesota Lake..... 2
Pauker..... 2
Verona..... 2
Preston..... 2
Barber..... 2

ALLEN SHULTIS, Chairman.

Committee.

Caucus.

The Republican Electors of the town of Winnebago City are requested to meet in Caucus at Monitor's Hall, Thursday, June 25th, 1868, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing five delegates to the County Convention, to be held in Blue Earth City, on the 27th inst.

By Order of Committee.

R. A. HOTCHKISS, Chairman.

J. H. WILSON.

JAMES CRAYS.

Callioot and His Friends.

From the Albany Argus.

Theophilus C. Callioot and Col. Enright were yesterday subjected to the usual penitentiary custom of hair-clipping and prison attire. Devlin, who was received some time since, has been assigned to duty in the hospital. It has not yet been determined to what use Callioot and Enright shall be put. None of the sentences in these cases require imprisonment at hard labor, and the consequence is that they will have the "privilege," if they choose, of remaining within their cells, where they may be supplied with reading matter. But prisoners never prefer this mode of life a great while, even the hard labor of the prison being accepted rather than the enforced idleness and gloom of solitary confinement. But one instance has happened where a prisoner endured this mode of life for six months, at the end of which time he begged to be put at work, and so continued for the remaining year of his sentence. Callioot and Enright have never been accustomed to manual labor; but Devlin was formerly a plumber, and his services will be called into requisition in that capacity when needed about the prison building. He is only about 29 years of age.

The first court in the new indictment against Surratt charges him with conspiracy with Booth, Paine, Harrod, O'Laughlin, Arnold, Atzerott and Mrs. Surratt to murder Abraham Lincoln.

The second count charges him with conspiracy to capture Mr. Lincoln and deliver him as prisoner into the power of certain persons whose names are unknown to the Grand Jury.

The Mason (Gay) Journal says that the Bible used in the Dumfries Masonic Lodge, Scotland, at the time when Robert Burns presided over it, is now in possession of the Grand Lodge of Georgia. It bears the evidence of its antiquity in its printing, quaint illustrations and binding in boards of the "beechen tree."

There are 60,000 Germans in Texas, mostly farming.

Milwaukee had no fires last month.

The Crown Princess of Russia has a son.

Frogs sell for \$1 a pound in New York.

Oil has been struck at San Antonio, Texas.

Eggs are selling at ten cents apiece in Utah.

Irving's two nieces are still living at Sunnyside.

San Francisco is to have a park of 1,000 acres.

The King of Greece is anxious about his finances.

The old Morison Hall, at Nauvoo, Ill., is burned.

The wheat harvest has commenced in Tennessee.

Bismarck says he hasn't time to travel for his health.

Green corn abounds in the New Orleans market.

The Pope is 77, his grandfather lived to the age of 96.

The female coal miners of England got 15.2d. a day.

The Emperor of Brazil has two daughters and no sons.

Strawberries are 25 cts. for three quarts in St. Louis.

The Marquis of Hastings lost \$1,000,000 on the Derby races.

There were about a thousand editors at the Chicago Convention.

"Whistling taught in six easy lessons" is advertised in Connecticut.

Two vessels are quarantined at New York with the small pox on board.

In ten weeks Newfoundland has landed \$1,000,000 worth of seals—450,000.

Ira Penfield of Stepney, Conn., has a child seven months old who can talk so as to be plainly understood.

There is now a printing press in Dakota Territory, on which was printed the first paper ever issued in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota.

The Abyssinian expedition is reported to have cost the British government \$27,560,340, which is a little over three millions of dollars each for the prisoners rescued from King Theodore.

Among the projectors of lives of Gen. Grant, now in the field, are Charles A. Dana, A. D. Richardson, Hon. Henry C. Deming, E. D. Mansfield, "the Veteran Observer" of the New York Times John S. C. Abbott, J. T. Heald, P. C. Heald, and a dozen others.

"Will you have some grapes, Monsieur?" asked a gentleman of a Frenchman. "No, saire; I don't swallow my wine in ze shape of pills."

The gossips of Lowell, Mass., are agitated over a strange elopement. A youth of fifteen has run away with a stout Irish woman of fifty years, who has the slight incumbrance of five children. The woman was employed by the boy's parents.

"God bless my country." These are said to be the last words of Buchanan, who being an ex-President was bound to say some last words before he died. It is a lamentable instance of official weakness asking the Almighty to atone for its own gross failures.—Rochester Post.

During a recent hailstorm in Michigan, an old lady was amazed at the descent, as from the sky, of several hard boiled eggs. It appears that her rascally grandson, an imp of eleven years, threw them from the garret-window to absorb the old lady's attention, and set her gossiping with the neighbors, so he might have a chance to rob her drawers of the money which he knew to be stored away in odd corners thereof.

Sorosis.

The Sorosis have had a sumptuous banquet, given by the gentlemen of the press, at which the gentlemen made flattering speeches to the fair sisters, all of which can be found in full in the Sunday World. The Sorosis Club, it is understood, are soon to give a dinner to the gentlemen of the press, at which the ladies are to toast and eulogize the noble lords of creation. How much better this is than the continual fault-finding of the strong-minded. Verily a new day dawns for man. We shall wait with great impatience for all the good things that shall be said at that next dinner, and shall give our readers the toasts and speeches of the ladies.—The Revolution.

The wife of Manton Marble, editor of the New York World, died on Wednesday.

New Books.

FOUL PLAY.—By CHARLES READE and DIOS BOURCAULT. Illustrated by GEORGE DU MAURIER. Boston, Ticknor & Fields.

During its serial appearance in *Every Saturday*, "Foul Play" was received with unusual marks of popular interest. The eagerness with which each successive installment was awaited, and the speculations as to what the next shifting of the scene would reveal, are unquestionable proof of the authors' complete success.

The story combines the characteristic excellences of both the authors. Mr. Reade being undoubtedly the most dramatic of living novelists, and Mr. Bourcault the most successful of living dramatists.

The leading elements of the popularity of *Foul Play* are its elaborate and skillfully-managed plot, its thronging incidents, its highly dramatic situations, its striking and well defined characters, and the vigor and vivid picturesqueness of its style.

LINDA TRESSEL.—A tale, by the author of "Nina Balatka, the Story of a Maiden of Prague," first issued in America, in *Littell's Living Age*. Boston, *Littell & Gay*.

The Philadelphia City Item says that Messrs. LITTELL & GAY republish only the best English novels.

ALL FOR GREED.—A novel, by the BARONESS BLAZE DE BURY. Boston, *Littell & Gay*.

This deeply interesting story cannot fail of having an immense circulation.

Portrait of Gen. Grant.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields of Boston, Marshall's engraved portrait of General Grant.

The engraving is made from Mr. Marshall's own painting, and presents all the fine points of that incomparable work. The painting was taken from life. Mr. Marshall executed it at the Headquarters of the General, at Washington, where he had every facility extended to him for thoroughly studying his subject; and in the following letter he embodies his idea of what a true portrait should represent:

NEWARK, March 1, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of sending you the plate of my engraved portrait of General Grant. In placing this engraving in your hands for publication, I do not deem it necessary to call your attention to any special points in my possession. As a portrait of General Grant, I am well aware of its value from any other representation of him now before the public.

It is characteristic of really great men, that they impress by their personalities, various persons in very different ways; and it may be said of General Grant that there are as many different ideas respecting his general appearance as there are various opinions respecting him.

I have had the pleasure of studying him well, not only from a professional point of view, but in ordinary intercourse; and within the limits of my profession I have endeavored to represent him as I found him. It was my privilege to know him and observe him, at a time when he was quietly performing many of those services which it has since become necessary for him publicly to avow; and I felt in the execution of my undertaking that nothing less was demanded of me than to represent truly the features of his countenance, and at the same time to give expression to those traits of character which belong to the man behind them.

Such has been my endeavor; and if in the contest about to ensue, my labors shall assist in the forming of a true conception of one to whom the country is turning as to its future Chief Magistrate, I shall be content.

Faithfully yours,

WM. E. MARSHALL.

Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS.

That it is a satisfactory representation of General Grant, the Publishers have the fullest assurance. The General's family and his intimate friends, together with many of the most distinguished artists in the country, in their letters of commendation to the artist and his Publishers, express themselves on this point in terms not usually employed on such occasions.

This picture is the work of an eminent artist, whose rare power both as a painter and engraver few will question. It is sold at a very low price, and only by subscription.

JOHN H. AMOS, at the office of the Western News Company, Chicago, Ill., is the Gen'l Ag't, for the Western States.

In view of the position now held by Gen. Grant before the country, it is more than likely that this portrait will be widely known.

THE LITTLE CHIEF, for June contains many interesting things for children. They cannot fail of being interested if they read the June number.

Dovell & Shortridge

Indianapolis, Ind.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The July number of this Monthly opens with a beautiful engraving of Abraham and Hagar.

Hagar and young Ishmael are admirable—while Sarah's face is a study.

The double Fashion Plate—and the variety of other Fashions—cannot fail to please the ladies. The Music is the "Little Birdie's Waltz." The literary matter of this month is "Evangeline in Prose," (concluded); Remembrances of Thaddeus Kosciuszko (the "Thaddeus of Warsaw," of Miss Potter) "A Dead Man's Rule," lively, spirited and interesting as ever; "Angel Visits," &c., &c. Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia.

Harper's Magazine for July contains "Among the Andes of Peru and Bolivia; The Fashions in Guinea; David Garrick; Peppies; New York in the Revolution; Dumb Oracles; Woman's Form; Unanswered; The Woman's Kingdom; The Relief; Street Pavements; An Address to the American People; The Reporters of the Sea; The New Timothy; part III.; English Photographs by an American; Jack and his Mother; The Dry Tortugas; Allowance; Editor's Easy Chair; Monthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Drawer.

The GALAXY for July is a gem. We like it. Driit-wood and Nebulae, are two of its interesting features. A complete history of the great known diamonds of the world is in this number, and also essays on "The National Prospects and Resources," and "The Church of the Future." Eugene Benson's talk about the great painter, EASTMAN JOHNSON, is in the July number, and this alone, is worth the price of the magazine. Published by SUNDON & CO., New York.

GRIEBEL & BROTHER.

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FURNITURE

of every variety.

Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand

WARE-ROOMS CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND STS., MANKATO, MINN. 2191

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 23d, 1868.

To Eugene Hall.

Scott Wilson has this day applied for the w. n. w. q. of section 34, township 101 north, range 20 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Friday, the 25th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.

H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 23d, 1868.

To Russell B. Hovier.

Wm. D. Odell has this day applied for the w. n. w. q. of section 34, township 102 north, range 20 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, August 8th, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.

H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 23d, 1868.

To John Riehl.

Bert J. Jenkins has this day applied for the w. n. w. q. of section 34, township 102 north, range 21 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of Aug., 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.

H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 23d, 1868.

To C. C. Crawford.

Frederick Miller has this day applied for the w. n. w. q. of section 34, township 102 north, range 20 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.

H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 23d, 1868.

To Wm. J. Degruhl.

Cornelius Dyckman has this day applied for the w. n. w. q. of section 34, township 102 north, range 20 west; it being the land you filed on. You are hereby notified to be and appear at this office on Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1868, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of giving the whole matter a fair and impartial investigation.

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H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver.

U. S. Land Office.

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U. S. Land Office.

Winnebago City, Minn., June 23d, 1868.

To C. C. Crawford.

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THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1866.

Wheat in this county is rapidly heading out, corn looks well, and farmers are happy. As a sequence, our subscription list has increased over thirty in the past week.

Pagan and Loutzenhizer, did the blacksmithing and wagon work for the Circus which was here last week. Proprietor Orton expressed himself as well satisfied with the manner in which it was performed.

From a private letter we learn that D. S. Law, recently of Winnebago, has purchased a farm within one mile of Chatfield, Minn., of 520 acres, 200 acres under the plow, 65 of timber, and 80 of meadow land, with a barn and brick house.

Orton's Circus which showed in Winnebago last week was a success. The proprietor received more money than he expected, and two dollars and fifty cents more than he took in Blue Earth City.

The circus will long be remembered as it was the first one ever in Faribault County, and its gentlemanly proprietor Mr. Orton, will not soon be forgotten.

The Buffalo Gazette says that the firm of EASTMAN & KENDALL, 65 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass., advertised in our columns, is trustworthy and reliable. For 10 cts. they send a patent pen fountain, and a check describing an article to be sold for \$1. Their club system of selling goods is becoming quite popular, particularly with the ladies. It is worthy of a trial.

Rev. H. Riche, Pastor of the M. E. Church in Macon, Ill., delivered a sermon in the Baptist church here last Sabbath, which was listened to with interest by the entire congregation. Rev. Riche was a delegate to the General Conference which recently met in Chicago, Ill., and is now on a visit to his friends in Winnebago. He will spend the coming Sabbath in Winona, where he has other acquaintances. His wife will remain in town for a few weeks, with her father, A. Latimer, Esq.

Success Upon Merit.—If there is an instance upon the records of our country where an article of American manufacture has made its way to universal favor solely upon its own merits and without extraneous aid, it is that of the *Best Chemical Salutaris*. It has only to be sold in one place, and it is demanded in another; and so it has gone on increasing in favor until the products of the extensive Chemical Works of D. B. De Land & Co., at Fairport, Monroe County, N. Y., are now immense.

Ladies and gentlemen, please read and consider the following, which is both wonderful and true. Mr. Osman Call is here, giving instructions in his Short-Hand System of Practical Arithmetic, which throws all other systems or methods into the shade—which shade will be that of oblivion, as soon as his system is generally understood. Mr. Call hails from Illinois, and is making his way north, lecturing and explaining the science of computing numbers in so plain and intelligible a manner that no one can fail of being satisfied that his is the first and only true system of teaching this important branch of education. Any number of hours of his explanations are better than the same number of weeks of our fashionable instruction. The writer is always ready to risk his reputation on the truth of the above statements.

OSMAN CALL.

Prof. Call will lecture in Winnebago four times next week, commencing on Monday evening, June 29th.

Celebration.

A Grand Celebration will be held at Winnebago City on the fourth day of July, 1866, to commemorate the freedom of the United States of America.

"Oh happy men born under good stars," come and help us memorize the glad day.

Remember that

"A day, an hour of virtuous liberty, is worth a whole eternity in bondage," and give a few hours at least to your country. Bring your wives and little ones, that they too may share the proud joy which comes to hearts which know not the sound of clanking chains, and learn from the booming cannon and from words that breathe and burn the solemn truth that it is glorious to be free.

You will not be disappointed.

The following committees have been appointed, and will faithfully attend to the details of the necessary arrange-

ments for making the Fourth of July at WINNEBAGO CITY

a success.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Dr. C. J. Farley,
D. N. Ware,
E. A. Hotchkiss,
Miss Lucy Cogswell,
Elizabeth Hazletine,
Hannah Lewis,
Mrs. H. W. Holley,
A. P. Collins,
Mr. and Mrs. James Crays,
S. A. Pool,
Heman Hoyt,
A. Latimer,
J. Robinson,
W. Dickerman,
F. Leat,
Capt. H. Walker,
A. B. Colton,
Aaron Andrews.

COMMITTEE ON MASQUERADE.

E. H. Hutchins,
S. J. Abbott.

COMMITTEE ON SINGING.

A. C. Dunn, Esq.,
Dr. C. J. Farley,
Nathan Sargent.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCES.

Jonathan Moulton,
Nathan Sargent.

PRESIDENT OF THE DAY.

A. A. HUNTINGTON, Esq.

CRATOR OF THE DAY.

Prof. E. P. BARTLETT, A. B.

READING OF THE DECLARATION BY

A. C. DUNN, Esq.

MARSHALL OF THE DAY,

S. J. ABBOTT.

ASSISTANT MARSHALL,

D. N. WARE.

Good marshal music has been engaged by S. Richardson, and a

GRAND PIC NIC DINNER,

will be held in the grove adjoining the town.

The grand procession of the Fusileer company will make their appearance at precisely four o'clock p. m., and will furnish digestive matter for a whole week's fun. The company will be addressed by the Rt. Hon. Gagliardi Brindle Gen. Straphammer, in terms which we have reason to suppose will at least amuse all those who do themselves the honor of dressing in the worst regalia they can find, whether the subject matter has any charms for other hearers or not.

Come to Winnebago on the Fourth and give a loose one day to Liberty.

MARKET REPORTS.

Winnebago City Market.

Corrected Weekly by Monitor & Denon.

Wheat, spring, No. 1	\$1.40
Do, do, No. 2	1.30
Corn	.65
Oats	.60
Flour, 24 cwt.	4.20
Corn Meal	3.00
Potatoes	.75
Butter	.20
Eggs	.12
Beans	.30
Cucumbers	.75
Hay, 24 ton	1.00
Wood 2 cord	3.00
Cheese	.20
Pork, salt, 24 pound	.18
Do, fresh, 24 cwt.	12.50
Beef, fresh, 24 pound	.15
Kerosene Oil	.60
Salt, 24 bbl.	6.00
Lard 24 lb.	2.00

Waseca Lumber Market.

Common Boards, 1st quality, per M.	\$24.00
Fencing	23.00 @ 25.00
Stock Boards	27.00
Wagon Box Boards	30.00
Shauling 24 M.	20.00

JOIST AND DIMENSIONS.

18 feet and under	\$21.00
18 feet to 24	26.00
24, 18 feet and under	24.00
24, 18 and 26 feet	25.00

SHINGLES.

1st common, dressed and matched	\$10.00
24 "	7.50
SHINGLES	30.00

CLEAR STUFF.

1st clear, 14, 16 and 24 inch	\$60.00
2d clear, 14, 16 and 24 inch	45.00

LATH AND PICKETS.

Lath	\$1.50
Pickets, 24 inch	5.00
" square	3.00

SHINGLES, N.

Shingles, No. 1	\$3.50
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Waseca Produce Market.

Wheat per bushel, No. 1	\$1.65
Do, do, No. 2	1.55
Oats	.75
Corn	1.00
Potatoes	.60
Pork 24 hundred	7.50 to 9.00
Beef 24 "	4.50 to 5.00
Lard 24 pound	12.50
Flour, 24 cwt.	5.00 to 5.50
Butter, 24 pound	12.50 to 15.00
Eggs 24 doz.	1.50
Hides 24 pound, green	6.00
Tallow 24 lb.	12.50
Beans 24 bushel	4.00

Meeting of the Board of County Commissioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners will be held at the Auditor's Office in Blue Earth City, on Friday, June 13th, A. D. 1866, to appoint TWO APPRAISERS of the School Lands in this county, and to transact such other business as may come before the Board at that time.

F. W. CADY,
County Auditor.

TAILORING.

MISS JANE TRAYER would respectfully announce to the citizens of Winnebago and vicinity, that she has taken rooms at the Winnebago City Hotel, and is now prepared to do Tailoring work, and all kinds of machine sewing. Work done neatly, and to order. Terms reasonable.

Winnebago City, June 24, 1866. 25091

ALL kinds of Job Work done to order at this Office.

NEW GOODS,

And Bought at

LOW PRICES

And will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

Our Stock in part consists of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

PROVISIONS, &C.

In fact everything usually kept in a country store.

Persons calling to Fairmount will please call and examine our Goods and learn our prices.

No charge for showing our Goods.

BIRD & BURDICK.

Fairmount, Oct. 28th, 1867. 10911

BARGAINS

In Cloths,

Prints,

De Laines,

Sheetings,

Poplins,

Alpacas,

Cassimeres,

Denims,

Barred Muslin.

Hooped Skirts,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY.

and Groceries of all kinds.

Chain Lake Lime,

PATENT MEDICINES,

Wines and

Liquors,

EXCELLENT CIGARS,

AND

Blue Earth Beer.

There is Money to be Saved

now, a day by being posted in prices. I would

invite all to call and examine my Stock, and

Prices, before purchasing, and I will try to con-

vince you that McCABE'S is the place to buy

Goods Cheap.

C. McCABE.

Winnebago City, August 28, 1867. 20911

RICHARDSON HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN

BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases

OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, or

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hooftland's German Bitters

is a combination of all the ingredients of nature,

with the purest quality of Soda Water, Orange,

etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable

remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcohol,

and all other stimulants, will use

Hooftland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic

stimulus is necessary.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

should be used.

The Bitters or Tonic are both equally good, and

contain the same medicinal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as In-

digestion, Nervousness, etc., has its functions

deranged. The use of either of these remedies

will restore it to its normal condition.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles,

Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity

of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-

burn, Disgust for the Food,

Fulness or Weight in the

Stomach, Bowel Obstruc-

tions, Sinking or Flutter-

ing at the PV of the Stomach,

Swimming of the Head, Head-

ache, or Difficulty of Breathing, Stuttering at

the Heart, Choke or Suffocating Sen-

sations when in a Lying Posture,

Dizziness of Vision, Hiccups or Vomit

before the Sight, Full Pain in

the Head, Difficulty of

Permeation, Yellow-

ness of the Skin,

Pain in the

Side, Back,

Limbs, etc.,

Fulness of Heat, Burning in the Flesh,

Constant Imaginations of Evil, and

Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectively cure Liver

Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous

Debility, Chronic Diarrhea, Dropsy of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver,

Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY.

Resulting from any Cause whatever.

PROSTRACTION OF THE SYSTEM.

Induced by Excessive Labor, Hard-

ships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine so well adapted to restore the

lost strength, as a true and pure Tonic.

The whole system, the mind and the body, are

restored to their normal condition.

The Tonic is a true and pure Tonic.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half

of the human population is afflicted with

debility, or some form of nervousness.

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DRUGS!

CONDIT & AUSTIN,

Mankato, Minn.,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, &c.

Stock always full, and custom-

ers can at all times be furnished

with anything in the Drug line.

Front Street, 2d door above Record-office.

24533m

WAGON & BLACKSMITH

S H O P!

Good Material Constantly on Hand.

Wagons and Carriages Made to Order.

Blacksmithing, Shoeing, Repairing, &c., done on

Short Notice.

The undersigned still occupy the shop next

the Steam Mill, and would respectfully announce

that they are now prepared to manufacture both

ROD & MOLD-BOARD

Breaking Plows.

Having secured the services of FIRST CLASS

workmen, we are able to offer the best quality of

work, both Manufacturing and Repairing, Job-

bing, Horse & Ox Shoeing, &c., in the best man-

Potato Bugs.
A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* thus tells how he saved his potato crop. It is well worth trying: I will give you my experience in destroying potato bugs, hoping that others may be induced to experiment with the drug and prove its efficacy in preserving for our tables that desirable tuber. Knowing that the White Hellebore was sure destruction to most insects, I was induced to try it upon our ten-lined beetle. My first experiment was made in July after I got thoroughly disgusted with hand picking. I have never known them so abundant as last year. I procured a package of the article and a dredging box with very fine holes; for convenience, attached the box to the end of a broom handle. While the dew was yet upon the vines I dusted them with the powder and I had not long to wait for results, every beetle and slug that had been upon the vines so treated was dead. The first nemel was clonged to a leaden hue, and the larger slugs having upon their backs a dark viscous fluid; subsequent applications produced the same results. I saved my potatoes, but my farmer neglecting his, had them entirely stripped, and as his abutted upon mine the whole hungry crew left his naked stalks for my better vines. They commenced their migration while I was absent. As soon as I discovered their tactics I drew a cordon about them of well sprinkled vines which entirely stopped further ravages. Treatment with Hellebore should commence with the young vines, when a very little will suffice to kill the beetles and prevent the later brood. At present prices two or three dollars' worth would be enough for an acre of potatoes. Care should be taken in handling this drug that none of it gets into the eyes or nose, as it is an active poison.
Mercer County, Ill. G. LEE.

The Tariff Question.
A correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* thus succinctly states the tariff question:
It is a lie to say that American industry derives any benefit from a law which takes money from A, and gives it to B for nothing. If A were allowed to retain his own money, he would expend it on C, D and E, and get value in return for it. Take the case of a coat costing \$50. Under the Tariff the coat costs \$25, and the bounty is \$25 more. Supposing A is allowed to buy his coat of a French manufacturer. He gets a coat worth \$25, and has \$25 left to buy lumber from C to fence his farm, or to pay D for educating his children. Is not the industry of A, C and D American industry? It is not foreign industry, certainly. But what becomes of B? B is making twenty-five dollars' worth of cloth for fifty dollars in money, and cheating A, C and D out of the difference. B was doing a good business in 1890 under a tariff of fifteen per cent. But the war broke out and he thought it would be a smart thing, while the peoples' attention was fixed on the rebels, to go to Washington and get the tariff put up, so as to increase his profits. The money which he stole in 1861 made him greedy for more. The tariff, of course, increased the prices of other things (except articles which we export, and which we have to sell at such prices as other nations are paying), and B went to Washington again and got the tariff put up a second time, and so he has done eleven times during the past six years.

A New Idea.
Some wise, or otherwise man has asserted that if logs are so sawed that the cut for boards shall run east and west, as the tree stood, there will be no warping. The grain of the north side of a tree, he says, is more compact than that on the south side, and when the two classes of wood are in the same board there is a greater liability to warp. That will do for a speculation, but it reminds us of an eccentric man in Grafton county who may recognize this item.
He was told by a quack that the bark of a certain species of tree would act as an emetic, if stripped upward; but as a cathartic if stripped downward; "Yes," said he, "I have no doubt about it. I once tried it, and it produced such an interior whirling and twisting that I had to take a second dose peeled in the reverse direction, to restore an equilibrium."—*N. H. Mirror and Farmer.*
Indiana sent the tallest average of soldiers to the army.
Queen Victoria has gone to Scotland.

THE BLUE-COATS,
AND HOW THEY LIVED, FOUGHT AND DIED FOR THE UNION.
WITH
Scenes and Incidents in the Great REBELLION.
Comprising Narrative of Personal Adventure, Thrilling Incidents, Heroic Deeds, Wonderful Escapes, Life in the Camp, Field and Hospital; Adventures of Scouts and Scouts, together with the Songs, Ballads, Anecdotes and Numerous Incidents of the War. Splendidly Illustrated with over 100 Fine Portraits and Beautiful Engravings.
There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, nor be embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to our coming generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossamer, the fun, the pathos of the war. This illustrates the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service.
The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picture-que and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvellous, the Tender and Pathetic, and the whole panorama of the War are here thrillingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, unique, brilliant and readable book the war has called forth.
Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history, are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.
Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work.
Address, JONES BROTHERS & CO., 322nd St., Chicago, Ill.

New Wagon and Blacksmith Shop.
THE subscribers have opened a shop on Blue Earth Avenue, where they can be found every day, ready to do any job of wood or iron work. Particular attention given to Repairing and Horse Shoeing.
A fair share of patronage is all we ask, and we will endeavor to give satisfaction.
225th FARMER & LOUTZENHIZER, Winnebago City, April, 1898.

SALOON!
GEORGE E. NELSON, Proprietor.
Liquors of all kinds, Cream Ale and Lager Beer, constantly on hand.
Oysters, Lobsters, Peaches, Blackberries, Raspberries, and CANNED FRUITS of all kinds.
Plain and Fancy Candies, and Nuts from every clime.
Winnebago City, Feb. 27, 1897. 4441 18

HARDWARE!
AGENTS FOR
FAIRBANKS SCALES!
ST. PAUL.
330471

MEAT MARKET.
I would respectfully announce to the people of Winnebago City and vicinity, that I have opened a Meat Market in the second building west of the Post Office, where I will at all times keep on hand
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Fowls.
CORN, Oats, Garden City Flour, AND
CORN MEAL, FOR SALE.
All kinds of produce taken in exchange for meat.
F. M. PEIRCE, Winnebago City, Jan. 8th, 1898. 21904

BALDWIN & CHILD, BANKERS,
AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Office opposite "Union House" Blue Earth City, Minnesota.
Will do a General Banking and Real Estate Business, pay Taxes for non-residents, make Collections, etc., etc.
H. D. BALDWIN, S. P. CHILD, Blue Earth City, May 7. 3041

Livery Stable!
GEORGE & COGRAVE
Would respectfully inform the public that they have opened a first class Livery Stable in Winnebago City, where good "establishments" can be had at all times, day or night. Passengers arriving by stage, carried to any point desired.
Stable and Office in rear of Winnebago City Hotel.
Hay, Oats and Stabling at reasonable rates.
Winnebago City, Dec. 4th, 1897.

\$500 REWARD.—For anything in the shape of a Hair Wash, that will grow as much hair upon a bald head as Prof. CHRISTY'S HAIR LOTIO. See what one of the first medical men of the city says about it:
I have used Prof. Christy's Hair Lotio for restoring diseased hair. I find it a superior article. I am perfectly satisfied with it.
Wm. GARRETTSON, M. D.
My hair was gray, and the Lotio has restored it to its original color. W. LAKEMAN, Clerk Mill Creek Township.
Wholesale orders addressed to A. R. CHRISTY & Co., Cincinnati.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 226 & 228 Lake St., Chicago.
290 Market St., St. Louis.
BE CAREFUL TO BUY ONLY THE GENUINE 343171

New Books.
Moore's Life of Hon. Schuyler Colfax.
T. B. Peterson & Bros., No. 308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, have in press and will publish in a few days, "The Life of Hon. Schuyler Colfax," written by Rev. A. Y. Moore, of South Bend, Indiana, who was for twelve years, a pastor and friend, in the entire confidence of Mr. Colfax, and had access to the files of the paper published by Mr. Colfax for twenty years, and to the Congressional Globe; knows all his past history and all who have known him from boyhood. He began this biography two or three years ago, so that it is not one of the hurried and ephemeral publications so common in election years. Mr. Moore is a gentleman of fine talent and culture, and there is no doubt but that his biography of Mr. Colfax will be worthy of its distinguished subject.
The following letter from Mr. Colfax, to Rev. A. Y. Moore will explain itself:—
"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1898.
My Dear Mr. Moore:
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